

# THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

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## BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 4.30 p.m. A Paper will be read by Mr. T. CATO WORSFOLD upon 'The Forts Nigra a Treasure of Treves'. There will be no Evening Meeting.

Geo. PATRICK, A.R.B.A. (Hon.  
Rev. H. J. D. ASTLEY, M.A.) Secs.

**VILLON SOCIETY.**—Mr. JOHN PAYNE'S COMPLETE METRICAL TRANSLATION (the first ever made) of the DIVAN of the great Persian Poet HAFIZ is IN THE PRESS, and will shortly be ready for issue.—Prospectuses and Subscription Forms can be obtained from the Hon. Sec., ALFRED FORMAN, Esq., 40, Cornhill Road, West Kensington, W.

## ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY will preside at the 111th ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the ROYAL LITERARY FUND, at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLITAN, W.C., on FRIDAY, May 17, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. precisely.

Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary, A. LEWELYN ROBERTS, Secretary, 7, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**AUTHORS' CLUB.**—The ANNUAL LADIES' DINNER will be held at the HOTEL CECIL on MAY 20. As the accommodation is strictly limited, Members wishing to attend are requested to apply at once to the Secretary, Authors' Club, 5, Whitehall Court, S.W.

**READERS' DINNER.**—The Stewards regret to announce that the DINNER has been POSTPONED, the Chairman, Mr. SHERIFF LAWRENCE, being unable to return to London. Notice of the new date will be given as early as possible.  
JOHN RANDALL, Secretary, 3, Chancery Lane, W.C.

## ETCHINGS by F. LAING.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at Mr. R. GUTENSTADT'S GALLERY, 16, King Street, St. James's, S.W., 10-6 Daily. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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## THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The Committee propose shortly to consider the appointment of the following Members of the Staff, and are prepared to receive applications.—The Buildings of the Laboratory will be in the grounds of Bushy House, Teddington.

1. SUPERINTENDENT of the ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. Stipend 400l. per annum. Candidates should have a knowledge of the Theory of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, together with experience in Workshops.

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The above will rank as Members of the Staff of the Laboratory, and will be responsible to the Director for the proper performance of such duties as he may assign to them. The appointments will make vacant dates from September 23, 1901, and will be subject to Six Months' notice on either side. Further particulars as to the duties may be obtained from the Director.

Applications for the above posts, accompanied by a limited number of testimonials should be made not later than MAY 25, 1901, to the DIRECTOR, National Physical Laboratory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey.

The Committee are also prepared to receive applications for a small number of JUNIOR ASSISTANTSHIPS at salaries of from 100l. to 150l. per annum.

## BEDFORD COLLEGE for WOMEN

(University of London).

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.

The LECTURESHIP in ENGLISH will be VACANT at the END of this Session.

Applications must be sent by MAY 11 to the Secretary of the College, from whom all information may be obtained.

M. A. BOYD, Secretary.

## ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Applications for the Academy's TODD PROFESSORSHIP of the CELTIC LANGUAGES, which is NOW VACANT, must be sent in to the SECRETARY OF COUNCIL before JUNE 1, 1901. All particulars regarding the Professorship can be obtained from the Treasurer of the Academy at the Academy House, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

## ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL

INSTITUTION.

The present MODERN LANGUAGES HEAD MASTER having resigned, on appointment as Chief Lecturer in Modern Languages at McGill University, Montreal, the Governors are prepared to receive applications for the HEAD-MASTERSHIP of the DEPARTMENT for SEPTEMBER 1. Salary will commence at 250l. per annum.

Applications, with statement of age and copies of testimonials, will be received up to MAY 10.

E. J. DOWDALL, Secretary.

## NEW ZEALAND.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

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In some respects his early years were remarkable. He began by being such "a prodigy" that he knew his letters "before he could articulate them," and at the age of three he "was put on a high stool to read the Bible for visitors." At seven, he tells us, "I was saved from a probable idiocy in my later life by a severe attack of typhoid fever, out of which attack I came a model of stupidity." At fourteen, however, his talents returned to him, and thenceforward he was able to push his way through the world with considerable success, although he blames his father for "a certain vagarious tendency" which produced in him "the probable hereditary basis of the inconsistency of purpose and pursuit" which, he modestly avers, has made his life "comparatively barren of practical result."

Mr. Stillman's intention was to be an artist, and he was about twenty when in 1850 he paid his first visit to Europe and made the acquaintance of Ruskin, whose "apostle" he was for some time after his return to America. It was as a champion of "Ruskinian doctrine" and as "the American Pre-Raphaelite" that he was known among his friends before he went to

Paris for some instruction, and after that experience he started, and edited while it lived, a New York art magazine, the *Crayon*, which brought him into acquaintance with the famous Bostonians of that day, and especially with Emerson, Lowell, and the rest of the Adirondacks, of whose club he appears to have been the principal manager, and about whom he gossips pleasantly without saying much that is fresh. On a subsequent and longer visit to England he saw more of Ruskin, and was intimate with Dante Rossetti and many others. His account of the fate of a picture that he brought with him from America, regarding it as his *chef-d'œuvre*, unconsciously throws light on his artistic capacity and individuality:—

"The artists who came seemed to be interested in my work, especially in the 'Bed of Ferns,' of which Rossetti—whose opinion I valued more than any other, for he was very honest and blunt in his criticisms, and not at all inclined to flattery—expressed himself in strong terms of praise. As it was the first thing in which I had attempted to introduce a human interest in the landscape, I was naturally inclined to consider it my most important work, and I was dismayed when Ruskin came to see me, and, in a tone of extreme disgust, said, pointing to the dead deer and man: 'What do you put that stuff in for? Take it out; it stinks!' My reverence for Ruskin's opinion was such that I made no hesitation in painting out the central motive of the picture, for which both subject and effect of light had been selected. Unfortunately, I habitually used copal varnish as a medium. When Rossetti called again, he asked me, with a look of dismay, what I had done to my picture. I explained to him that on Ruskin's advice I had painted out the figures, and exclaiming, 'You have spoiled your picture!' he walked out of the room in a rage. However, I sent it to the Academy as it was, and had it back, 'Not hung, for want of room,' or something equivalent. I then tried to remove the pigment which hid my figures; but the varnish was refractory, and, after a vain attempt, I finally cut the picture up and stuck it in the fire."

To Ruskin Mr. Stillman attributes his undoing as an artist. When he discovered that "from the point of view of pure art he [Ruskin] was entirely mistaken," it was too late for him to put in practice his own truer theories. That, however, was not before Ruskin had taken him for a holiday in Switzerland, expecting that in return he would make serviceable sketches of some of the scenes they visited. Unfortunately, "our moods rarely agreed: he wanted things which were to me of no interest, and I could not interest myself vicariously enough to do them to his satisfaction."

Before the outbreak of the American Civil War Mr. Stillman had applied for the United States consulship in Venice, "intending to write the history of Venetian art." After some years of waiting he was sent to Rome instead; but neither there nor in Crete, to which he was before long transferred, was he happy. "All the disasters of his subsequent life" he attributes to his "having accepted the miserable and delusive advantage of an official position." His experiences, however, furnished profitable material for articles in newspapers and magazines, and led to his being regularly employed as a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and other newspapers, his last and longest

engagement being with the *Times*. The most readable chapters in his book are those dealing with Montenegrin and Herzegovinian affairs between 1875 and 1877. Mr. Stillman's judgment is not always to be relied on, but he is at his best in his descriptions of the semi-civilized people whose wrongs and whose efforts to redress those wrongs he helped to bring to the knowledge of Western readers a quarter of a century ago. Of Prince Nicholas he draws a flattering picture, and he considers that "in military courage the Montenegrin probably stands at the head of European races."

"While lying at the headquarters at Orsaluk (where the Prince had a little villa), waiting the opening of the campaign of 1877, I was walking on the terrace with him one day after dinner, when I noticed a boy of sixteen or eighteen standing at the end of the terrace with his cap in his hand, the usual form of asking for an audience. 'Now I'll show you an interesting thing,' said the Prince, as he made a sign to the boy to approach. 'This boy is the last of a good family, whose father and brothers were all killed in the last battle, and I ordered him to go home and stay with his mother and sisters, that the family might not become extinct.' As the boy drew near and stopped before us, his head down and his cap in his hands, the Prince said to him, 'What do you want?' 'I want to go back to my battalion,' the boy replied. 'But,' replied the Prince, 'you are the last of the family, and I cannot allow a good family to be lost; you must go home and take care of your mother.' The boy began to cry bitterly. The Prince then asked him if he would go home quietly and stay there, or take a flogging and be allowed to fight. He shook his head and stood silent a little while, and then broke out, 'Well! it isn't for stealing; I'll take the flogging!' that being the deepest disgrace which can befall a Montenegrin. And he broke down utterly when the Prince finally said that he must go home, for his family was a distinguished one, and he was not willing that no man should be left of it to keep the name. 'But,' said the boy, 'I want to avenge my father and brothers,' this being the highest obligation of every Montenegrin. The boy went away still crying, but when he had gone the Prince said, 'I know that he will be in the next battle in spite of anything I can say.'"

In the intervals of his employment in Eastern and Southern Europe Mr. Stillman passed much time in England, and was in more or less intimate relations with the Rossettis and others; but his gossip about them is neither so instructive nor always so kindly as it might be.

*Itinerary of King Edward the First.* By Henry Gough. 2 vols. (Paisley, Gardner.)

THESE two large and handsome volumes are uniform in size, binding, and general "get-up" with the 'Scotland in 1298' which Mr. Gough issued through the same publishers in 1888. Both works are dedicated to the late Marquis of Bute, who seems to have inspired the two undertakings; and in both the aim seems to have been to collect in a convenient form the bare facts as to certain aspects of the reign of the would-be conqueror of Scotland.

Mr. Gough has no doubt put a great deal of hard work into the present volumes, and deserves much credit for having gone to the fountain-head by consulting a large number of unprinted records in the Public Record Office. The materials are abundant, and from them Mr. Gough has extracted a pretty full

and substantially accurate list of the movements of Edward I. from his accession to his death. Of Mr. Gough's pains in following his authorities we can speak as highly as of his diligence in seeking them out. But with all its merits and usefulness, the book shows some slight shortcomings in scholarship which will necessitate caution on the part of the reader in using it. Mr. Gough has given not only the towns or places where the king rested, but also "the name of the county or province in which each place is situated, without regard to modern edicts for the removal of ancient landmarks." Unfortunately, he is not sufficiently well informed to be always able to carry out this excellent ideal. In England and Scotland, where his course is mostly plain sailing, he is excellent, but on the Continent he is less successful. He begins by putting Orvieto in the "county or province" of Perugia, which is not particularly happy. Abbeville should rather be in Ponthieu than vaguely "in Picardy," and Bayonne was certainly never in "Béarn." More precise definitions than "Gascony" or "Guienne" could often have been given. Moreover, in defiance of his principles, Mr. Gough's Welsh place-names are invariably assigned to their modern county, regardless of the fact that half the Welsh shires had no existence before the reign of Henry VIII., and the rest had very different boundaries from what they have now. Nor is Mr. Gough always particularly successful in his identification of place-names with their modern equivalents, though full allowance should here be made for the extreme difficulties of his task. But while fully sharing his inability to identify all the corrupt forms of the official scribes with any modern places at all, we think he might sometimes have done better than he has. In fact, the indexes of the official Calendars of Patent Rolls which have been published since he set to work would have in some cases afforded him hints as to more precise identifications, though these, especially in the early volumes, leave something to seek. In Wales in particular Mr. Gough's own texts, especially those quoted in the notes, more than once enable one to decide against him. For instance, "Llanbedr," at which Edward was in July and November, 1284, is plainly not "probably Llanbedr, Merioneth," because both on i. 157 and on i. 161 the forms given in notes, "Lampadrevawre," "Lanpader," point conclusively to Llanbadarnawr and its castle of Aberystwyth. And in the same way the Abergelle, of December, 1294, is clearly the well-known town of that name, and cannot possibly be, as is tentatively suggested in the index, Abergwili. In the former case a further difficulty is that Edward cannot well have travelled from Carnarvon to Llanbadarn and back in one day. In fact, here and in several other places Mr. Gough would have done well to put the records to the test of geography. He is clearly conscious that the dating of a document at a place does not always testify to the king's physical presence there, but he does not always grapple with sufficient courage the hard problems suggested by this fact. For example: Can Edward have possibly stopped at Pontigny on July 26th, 1289, if he was on July 25th at Senlis and on July 27th at Amiens?

In some cases Mr. Gough has corrected in the index erroneous statements in the text, as on ii. 58, where St. Jean d'Angely had been identified with Saintes, despite the evidence of the note. Places like "Pounz" (Pons), "Lascurr" (Lescar), "Ueste" (Uzeste), "Blanchefort" (Blanquefort), "Belynum" (Belin), "Morlanne" (Morlaas), and "Camperan" (Camparian) might easily have been recognized. In fact, Pons is identified in the index, although not in the text. Indeed, so uncritical is the South French part of the book that we cannot but regret that Mr. Gough did not content himself with putting down the original form of the name he found in the rolls, as several of his identifications are most uncertain; and yet it is unfortunately impossible even to conjecture amendments, as he seldom preserves the actual spelling of the name on which his guess is based. In every case where there is the slightest doubt as to the modern equivalent, the name as spelt in the roll should invariably be inserted. It may also be reasonably suggested that the chronicles have not been always fully utilized and compared with the records. Take, for example, the king's visit to Lanercost on September 11th, 1280, recorded in the chronicle published under the name of that monastery, to which visit Mr. Gough has made no reference.

The introduction, modest and careful as it is, shows occasional similar limitations of scholarship. For example, Hemingburgh (i. 340, Eng. Hist. Soc.) does not say that Edward was in Paris when he received news of his father's death, but that he was in Gascony—an even grosser error than that which Mr. Gough rightly condemns. And it was his son John, not Henry, the tidings of whose decease were received about the time when Edward heard of his father's death. Francesco Accursi hardly "decided" the difference between Edward and Gaston of Béarn. Carelessness is shown in the binding of the early sheets of the second volume, which cuts the Scottish calendar of dates there given into two and repeats some pages of the Itinerary. Mr. Gough's own notes to the Itinerary tell us what we hardly want to know—as, for example, that Maclesfield is a township in the parish of Prestbury—but do not always clear up the real difficulties of the text.

Besides the Itinerary, Mr. Gough has rather unnecessarily reprinted a few scraps of chronicles and documents, and (much more usefully) has added a series of appendices on Edward's visits to Scotland, and to each of them a map is attached, marking in the king's route, for which we have nothing but praise. Altogether Mr. Gough has made a real contribution to his subject, and those who can use his materials best will, while correcting and supplementing him on some points, feel greatly indebted to him for his pains and labour. They would have praised him still more warmly had he been content with writing down the names he found in his rolls, and not obscured too frequently the results of his researches by unnecessary conjecture. But though the Welsh and French parts are thus to be used with hesitation, the English and Scottish sections of the Itinerary are much more trustworthy.

*"These from the Land of Sinim": Essays on the Chinese Question.* By Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G. With Appendices. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE responsibility of a writer on a little-understood question is in direct proportion to the reputation he enjoys as an authority on the matter in discussion. By common consent Sir Robert Hart has been regarded as possessing unusual familiarity with China. It is known that for forty years he has been resident in Peking and in daily communication with the highest officials of the empire; that for the same period he has managed and directed the imperial maritime customs; that for a short space he held the office of British Minister to the Court of China; and that his knowledge of the Chinese language is almost that of a native. It is only natural, therefore, that the ordinary citizen—the man in the street—should be ready to pay full attention to his views and to accept his facts; and consequently it was doubly incumbent on Sir Robert Hart, when he determined to publish, to reveal the true position, and only to draw legitimate inferences from recognized facts. But in the work before us instead of the expected bread he has given us a stone; and it is difficult to understand how a man of his reputation and ability can have brought himself so to view events as to mislead those who, in default of personal knowledge, were ready to accept him as an authority.

He starts with the proposition that the Boxer association was "patriotic in origin" and "justifiable in its fundamental idea." Such phrases may lead the reader to assume that it was a new society, formed to meet the exigencies of the present crisis; but as a matter of fact it came into being more than a hundred years ago, and has had a chequered existence, in common with the White Lily sect and many others, since that time. But on this point Sir Robert Hart has been corrected by his imperial master, who in a recent edict proclaimed that the present crisis was "really due to the encouragement given to the Boxers by certain princes, nobles, and ministers who ought to have known better," and without whose support the sect would have continued to drag on, as usual, an insignificant existence. Sir Robert apparently regards the Boxers as patriots because they massacred foreign men, women, and children; and on the same principle he applauds Li Ping-hêng, the late Governor of Shantung, because he proved himself their aider and abettor.

Luckily or unluckily, Sir Robert's inferences are not only fallacious, but contradictory. He predicted that the Boxer movement would "spread like wildfire all over the length and breadth of the country." But has it? As he states on p. 100, the provinces, with the exception of Pechili, are in their normal condition; and it seems quite certain that as long as official approval is withdrawn from the Boxers their "patriotism" will ooze out at the tips of their fingers. The fact appears to be that the Boxers were merely tools in the hands of the dowager empress's clique, and that their patriotism was as unreal as were the magical powers which they claimed to possess, and in which Sir Robert Hart



seems, from several passages in his work, to place some credence. If he believes in their patriotism, we can quite imagine his placing faith in their magic.

As to the offence of which foreigners have, in his opinion, been guilty, he is an equally unsafe guide. He quotes the well-worn sayings of Wênhsiang and Prince Kung, the first of whom declared that, if we would do away with our "extra-territoriality clause, merchant and missionary may settle anywhere and everywhere"; while the latter affirmed that, if opium and missionaries were removed, foreigners would be welcome. Following these divergent views, Sir Robert asserts on one page that extra-territoriality is the head and front of our offence, and on another that first and foremost stands the missionary question. Again on this point also his imperial master has set him right. In the first edicts which were issued proclaiming war on the foreigner no reference was made either to extra-territoriality or missionaries, and the only crime by which foreigners were stated to have drawn down upon themselves the imperial wrath was the craving for Chinese territory which had found expression at Kiaochow, Port Arthur, and Weihaiwei.

As a matter of fact, the position as represented by Sir Robert is the fiction of his own imagination, and in no way tallies with the reality. Throughout his pages he commonly ignores the very just causes of complaint existing on the side of foreigners, and gives prominence to any contention which by any special pleading can be adduced against them. In spite of all that has happened, he is loud in his praise of Chinese civilization, and he urges that we should "treat China and the Chinese in just the same way as we treat any other civilized power or people—say America and the Americans." On another page, however, he tells us that none of the Court officials realizes how grievously they have by their atrocious conduct offended all the laws and traditions of civilized states; and he almost melts into tears at the stern necessity which brought Prince Ching back to Peking after the capture of the city. "What," he writes, "must have been his feelings, poor Prince, as his sedan-bearers carried him through the well-known, but now deserted and scarcely recognizable streets, while his Japanese guard marched alongside, and the sentries of Italy, Russia, France, Germany, America, England, and Austria stared at him as he passed."

While thus unnecessarily sympathetic, he has only a few and perfunctory words of pity to expend on the victims of the cold-blooded murders and atrocities which were committed on European men, women, and children by the countrymen of the prince who, according to him, is to be pitied because for a brief space he was exposed to the gaze of European sentries!

If Sir Robert Hart were not entitled to be recognized as a man of honour, his book would naturally be accepted as a piece of special pleading, and as the effort of a man to defend the cause of those whose "rice he is eating," as the Chinese say. But this is out of the question, and we can only regard the strange distortion of view which it represents as being the unfortunate result of a forty years' residence within the walls of Peking.

*A History of the Church in Scotland, from the Earliest Times down to the Present Day.*  
By John Macpherson. (Paisley, Gardner.)

IN this volume Mr. Macpherson provides the world with a history of the Church in Scotland from the days of St. Ninian to the present dispensation of Dr. Rainy. We do not propose to examine his account of recent affairs, where the judgment may easily be biassed, but we are sorry to say that Mr. Macpherson does not appear to have really enabled his readers to understand the attitude and the ideals of the Kirk of Knox and Melville. His work, in fact, is "popular," and the temper is less that of critical history than of Presbyterian tradition. Authorities are rarely cited. At the beginning of each chapter a list of books is supplied; the books are usually modern; and the author "avoids as far as possible the details of civil history." Consequently the evolution of the Kirk cannot really be made intelligible in this book. For a hundred critical years the civil history of Scotland is the history of the attempts of the preachers to dominate the State and to control the "natural" freedom of the subject. True, many, perhaps most, of the subjects wished to have it so. True, the civil Government, whether of Morton, or James VI., or of the later Stuarts, was an extremely bad Government—corrupt, perfidious, and often cowardly and cruel. None the less, that Government was really engaged in a struggle for the freedom of the State as against the theocratic pretensions of the preachers, and in this struggle the State was eventually successful. Charles II., James II., Claverhouse, Grieson, and the rest, by their dragooning so far broke the spirit of the ministers that, after 1688, the claim to a "covenanted prince" was abandoned, except by "the Societies." Presently there was peace.

It does not appear to us that the essential aspects of the Reformed Kirk can be distinctly viewed in the light of Mr. Macpherson's book. Chaps. iv. and v. deal with the Reformation, and with affairs to the death of James VI. Six pages only (109-115) touch on the convention which followed the treaty of Leith, the Confession of Faith, the First Book of Discipline, and the Book of Common Order. To understand what the Kirk was, or what it aimed at being, the logic of its position, and the attack on that logic (logically successful) by Ninian Winzett, a careful analysis of the documents was necessary. None is attempted. Ninian is not named. Readers are merely referred to the works of Dr. Mitchell and Principal Lee. Consequently the general reader cannot, we think, understand the Kirk's idea of its relation to the magistrate; its power of inflicting civil ruin by excommunication; its theory of the interpretation of Scripture; its ability to persecute and its pleasure in persecution; its dealings with witchcraft; its espionage on private life; and the singular and unhesitating pretensions of the preachers (or some of them) to inspiration, to prophecy, to the healing of diseases, and other supernormal gifts. Without a distinct understanding of all this, and of the sufferings of the Catholics under all this, the modern Presbyterian knows nothing of the Kirk, when she was terrible as an army with banners. After the con-

vention of December, 1567, after Moray became Regent, witch-burning and persecution of priests to the death were at once introduced. To be sure, the one priest whom we know to have been executed for performing the rites of his Church richly deserved what he got on another count. He had broken the seal of confession to implicate Archbishop Hamilton in the murder of Darnley, with which he had probably no concern. If the modern Presbyterian reader does not know what a persecuting Kirk his own was, how violently opposed to freedom of conscience, he cannot understand what slender reason she had to complain when her own turn of being persecuted came round, and how little in spirit she was improved by experience.

A want of proportion manifests itself in this history, when but six pages are allotted to the Book of Discipline, the Confession of Faith, and so on, as against four pages to the obscure affair of "the Hon. Patrick Graham," who was translated from the bishopric of Brechin to that of St. Andrews in 1465. Graham was certainly concerned in the most cynical of all political arrangements—the Boyd-Kennedy "band" for monopolizing power and good things. On his translation from Brechin he paid to Rome 3,300 gold florins, an instalment of his debt to the Papal Court. He also put down large sums for the Commendatorships of Paisley and Arbroath, the richest benefices of the Church. This trafficking with Rome in gold was forbidden by Scottish law; and Graham is said to have been driven to Rome by the Boyd faction, and (as Mr. Macpherson puts it) to have "continued to reside at the Papal Court." A glance at the Acts of Parliament proves that he was in his place during the early years when historians tell us that he was in exile. In August, 1472, he got a bull for the erection of St. Andrews into an archiepiscopal see. This action was unauthorized by the Scottish Government. Graham returned as nuncio to raise a tax for a Crusade. Nothing could be less popular: the clergy united against Graham, paid a subsidy to James III., and made Graham's life wretched. By 1476 a nuncio examined him, and pronounced him to be a lunatic of the wildest kind. Burton says:—

"If we are to admit only a portion of the report made to Rome by a commissioner appointed to inquire into his conduct, he had made considerable advances towards insanity in the exercise of his new powers."

Mr. Macpherson says nothing of Graham's share in the Boyd-Kennedy "band," nothing of his heavy payments to Rome for his "bloated pluralities," nothing of the tax for the Crusade, but regards him as a martyr to purity in clerical appointments, "determined to put an end at once to practices which were really equivalent to the secularization of ecclesiastical offices and functions." If such appointments were to be jobbed, it was perhaps as patriotic to bribe the king as to pay the money to the Pope. Under James I., says Mr. Macpherson, a measure was passed "forbidding any cleric to obtain any pension out of a secular or religious benefice by purchase." Now the Vatican records attest Graham's huge payments to Rome. Why is he to be called "the pure and high-minded bishop"?

"It would seem that the Court affected to take offence at Graham for going to Rome without the royal permission, and obtaining there, without first having a commission from the Crown, confirmation of his election to the highest dignity in the national Church." The last he had done in 1465, many years before he became a lunatic. The visit to Rome without permission was illegal, according to Mr. Macpherson himself (p. 54). We are much in the dark about Graham, but the favour in which he is held by historians appears to rest on the traditions of Buchanan and Ferrerius, which are certainly inaccurate. The space bestowed on "the Hon. Patrick Graham" might have been devoted to a more critical and thorough account of what the Reformed Kirk really was or wanted to be.

The details of Mr. Macpherson's history need revision. It is unlucky to call Lollius Urbicus "Sollius" on p. 2. It is unlucky, on p. 1, to write, "There is absolutely nothing to suggest the notion that the Druidism described by Caesar . . . was known and practised in the northern portion of the island," and then to introduce "King Brude surrounded by his Druids" and "Christ as the great Druid" (pp. 17, 18). That there were Antipopes at Avignon "from 1378 to 1714" (p. 54) is not a strictly historical remark. Was "Gavin Douglas of Dunkeld" alive and active in 1525 (p. 76)? Most people are inclined to believe that he died in England before that date. How could David Beaton be "the first and last cardinal which [sic] Scotland has ever had" (p. 91), if Henry Wardlaw "in 1384 had been created cardinal" (p. 53)? Is "objectionable" good Scots for *objectionable*? "More objectionable than anything he had written before" (p. 418) is a phrase intelligible only on that supposition.

Mr. Macpherson's book, in short, is "popular." But his treatment of the Culdees and of St. Margaret shows an advance on popular tradition. It is not worth while to dispute about other traditions, such as the story of Claverhouse pistolling John Brown with his own hand. We learn that Tytler's and Burton's theory, that George Wishart was the emissary to Henry VIII. of the would-be murderers of the cardinal, "is now emphatically set aside by all reputable historians." Who are "the reputable historians" who can be placed on a level with Burton, since Burton? There is no evidence to convict Wishart, except his association with the infamous Brunston, and of that there is no proof till just before Wishart's death. Nobody can know the truth, in the absence of the necessary documents for several months previous to the murder. Perhaps what Knox approved is not what his master Wishart desired to do. On the other hand, Knox's anecdotes are not valid evidence against Mary of Guise. That Buchanan wrote the 'Detectio Mariæ Reginæ' shortly before Mary was imprisoned at Loch Leven (June 16th, 1567) is a perilous admission (p. 121), for Buchanan cites the Casket Letters, which were not seen by the Lords till June 21st. "The genuineness of the Casket Letters can no longer be doubted," says Mr. Macpherson; but if he is right as to the date of the 'Detectio,' he has disapproved the genuineness of the Letters. In

fact, the 'Detectio' as published is posterior to 1568, though drafts of it, differing from the published book, were in existence at the end of that year, and are extant in manuscript.

*Harrow.* By J. Fischer Williams. (Bell & Sons.)

WITHIN the compass of 215 pages Mr. Williams has provided a highly readable and accurate account of Harrow and its progress from the charter granted to John Lyon in 1571 down to the present day. That there was a school at Harrow before Lyon's time is strongly held by some, notably by Mr. Thornton in 'Harrow School and its Surroundings'; but Mr. Williams wisely refuses to discuss the point on the data before us, though he indicates in Appendix A, which seems fair and sound reasoning, that he is no supporter of the pre-Leonine theory. At any rate, the school as at present constituted was founded in 1571, and Mr. Williams shows how thorough and thoughtful was the provision made by the founder in his plans. The programme of school work, which is given in full, was purely classical, and may well be contrasted with Appendix C, which shows the curriculum of the present day. One may notice among other things that in the first (or lowest) form writing was not considered a necessity, which tends to show how much more the memory was brought into play in those days.

Of the earlier masters there is little of general interest, but notable men were Thackeray, "the second founder"; Sumner; Dr. Parr, who did not become head master; Heath, who substituted the annual speeches for the shooting for the silver arrow, which he put down; and in later times Dr. George Butler, who found Byron rather a "handful." In 1844 Dr. Vaughan succeeded to the head-mastership, and at this point Mr. Williams considers that the present age begins and the historian's work is done. We may take leave to regret his decision; we could well have trusted him to dwell on later times with tact and good taste. In fact, his knowledge and discretion might have made the book even more interesting to old boys who are not yet very old.

In all these earlier years there are two notable dates. In 1809 the inhabitants of the village applied to the Court of Chancery to establish and restore the charity of John Lyon in accordance with what they considered to be the founder's intentions. Had they been successful in their appeal, the school, as it was then and now, would have ceased to be, and a small local school, such as at present exists in the Lower School of John Lyon, would have taken its place. But the attack failed; the Master of the Rolls declined to expel the "foreigners," and showed clearly that the classical education which John Lyon had deliberately instituted was naturally not such as suited many of the inhabitants.

Then, again, the same question came up at the time of the Public School Commission in the sixties, and was finally settled by the extinction of foundationers' privileges, on the entirely adequate ground that they were benefiting the wrong class of people, and the foundation on a permanent basis of

the Lower School, which the tact and prudent generosity of Dr. Vaughan and his successor Dr. Montagu Butler had instituted and supported.

Much has been done to improve and develop the school since 1844, but we must not fail to mention the enthusiastic celebration of the tercentenary in 1871 (the outward and visible sign of which is the new speech-room) and the founding of the Harrow Mission in 1882 in the slums of Notting Hill. Besides these there have been numerous additions to the school buildings, and costly gifts in the shape of new playing-fields, to say nothing of the foundation of scholarships and prizes, all of which are duly recorded in the Commemoration of Benefactors on Founder's Day.

But it is the Harrow of modern times that has most interest for modern readers, especially for non-Harrowians; and here, too, Mr. Williams is lucid and interesting. By the aid of excellent photographs he introduces his readers to the school buildings. Those who know Winchester, or Eton, or the Close at Rugby, will look in vain for a main cluster of buildings round or adjoining the playing-fields; the nature of the ground forbids it. But though scattered, Harrow's buildings are really fine: the old schools particularly, the chapel, the new speech-room, and the museum buildings are all worthy of a great school. The useful little plan at the end of this book shows how much the munificence and forethought of friends of the school did in the way of acquiring land in Dr. Well-don's time, thus preserving for the school a green oasis in what may some day become a mass of building.

The life of the boys is well described: there are again photographs to show some of the boarding-houses, and the reader learns all that he can want to know of "fagging" and "whoppings." "Fagging," as all will acknowledge who have gone through it at Harrow, is an excellent institution, and, in houses where there are the normal number of lower boys to share it, never falls too severely on the fags. "Monitors' whoppings" used to be, and we hope still are, most rare occurrences; they tend to strain the otherwise perfectly good relations between the governing and the governed classes. The head of each house, usually with the cordial support of the sixth form in the house, may have occasion once or twice at most in each term to "whop" some member of his house for grave or repeated breaches of house rules; but a strong head has ample power and prestige to keep his house in order without many appeals to the last punishment.

Both in work and games Harrow is now holding its own with other schools: the scholarship test is misleading when applied to a school where so many boys do not need help to secure a university education; but the formation of the twelve at the top of the school is undoubtedly an improvement on the old plan of a large sixth all working together, the tendency of which was to send boys to the university far less widely read than, for example, the upper boys of Eton.

Cricket and football and rackets, the last always a strong point at Harrow, are adequately noticed, and it may be hoped that Lord Bessborough's "Colts," which are not



mentioned, still exist and flourish. Much good accrued to the school cricket from the care and attention paid to the young players in this way. A great deal has been done of late years to extend the cricket-fields, especially by the splendid addition of the Nicholson ground.

On the other side of the hill the football field has been permanently secured, and improved by draining—no small point, as Harrovians of twenty years ago will readily admit; while beyond it lies the best of school bathing-places, Duck-puddle or "Ducker" in Harrow phraseology, now enlarged and much improved. It was at Harrow, by-the-by, that the termination *-er* had its origin, but she is not to be held responsible for the later and more distorted forms which disfigure the Oxford man's vocabulary.

Mr. Williams's last chapter is devoted to school music; he does full justice to the genius and personality of Mr. Farmer and the poetry of Mr. Bowen, whose recent loss the whole school deploras, and of whom we may safely say that he never performed a greater service to the school which he has helped in so many ways than when he wrote 'Forty Years On.' It may well be that the unison singing, which prevails both in chapel and the house-singsings, is not the highest form of art, but no man who has passed through his time at Harrow will allow that any other form of singing could possibly appeal in the same way to the school at large or produce the same heartiness in the chapel services.

Enough has been said to show that Mr. Williams's book is deserving of hearty approval: it is well turned out, and the illustrations, except that of the football field, are good and judiciously chosen. In fact, this little book may be recommended both to those who know Harrow and those who wish to make acquaintance with her history and present conditions.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*His Own Father.* By W. E. Norris. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MR. NORRIS has such a happy manner of reintroducing well-worn favourites under a fresh aspect to his deservedly numerous admirers, that the latter have no cause to quarrel with him if his industrious pen cannot always add fresh portraits to an already well-stocked gallery. Capt. Clough, the well-groomed, well-mannered Englishman, indefatigable in the service of his friends, but refusing to take himself or his own feelings seriously whilst there is a chance of their proving inconvenient to the object of his affection, is a familiar figure, but one it is always a pleasure to meet. Mrs. Hamilton, the mother of the fair Daphne, is a comparatively fresh study; and the tortures of indecision suffered by this refined, but rather limited lady, whose one wish, after all, is to please her daughter, even at the expense of her most natural prejudices, are told with much ingenuity of detail. The means taken by Otto von Kahlenburg to overcome what proves to be a baseless objection to his marriage are also ingenious, but suggest a straining after novelty. Daphne herself is as calmly self-reliant as are the majority of Mr.

Norris's heroines, and, considering her age, the choice of the young Austrian is entirely natural, if not commendable. Mrs. Perkins, the redundant matron, trailing her many marriageable daughters from one foreign place to another, provides a refreshing example of one of the author's most humorous personalities.

*Lysbeth: a Tale of the Dutch.* By H. Rider Haggard. (Longmans & Co.)

In an "author's note" which is more to the purpose than most of its kind, Mr. Rider Haggard declares that he,

"by an example of the trials and adventures of a burgher family of the generation of Philip II. and William the Silent, strives to set before readers of to-day something of the life of those who lived through perhaps the most fearful tyranny that the Western world has known."

The subject is suitable enough for the exercise of the author's undoubted gifts, and he treats his readers to most thrilling scenes of combat and terror, and adventures so complicated and detailed that the reader does not wait to question whether some of them do not cross the bounds of possibility. Yet the real incidents of the wonderful struggle of the Netherlands for freedom are some of them not less miraculous than the voyage of the Swallow to the Haarlem Mere. The exploits of Foy and Red Martin (the inevitable strong man, or Dutch Umslopogaas) are the most prominent feature of the book, though it takes its name from Foy's mother, who suffers from girlhood to widowhood from the treachery, cruelty, and greed of the detested Spaniard. Both action and suffering are amply illustrated, and we discern in the characterization—notably in the case of Adrian, Foy's half-brother, the well-intentioned moral weakling who brings disaster on his family—an advance in that part of the writer's art. Some compression in the author's asides and reflections would have improved the book, but as he has in hand something of a polemic, he may have desired to make deductions for the benefit of the "general reader." The illustrations by Mr. Jacob Hood deserve a word of mention.

*The Silver Skull.* By S. R. Crockett. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. CROCKETT has been bold in undertaking this stirring romance. He acknowledges the great assistance he has derived from the papers of the late General Church, but it is difficult in a short journey to gain a real acquaintance with Apulia. The priest, Don Ciro, and his horrible confederacy of cut-throats, with their token of the silver skull, were real actors in that period of anarchy, no doubt, but the author has given a melodramatic tinge to events that in themselves were sufficiently horrible.

*The Ship's Adventure.* By W. Clark Russell. (Constable & Co.)

A NEW book by Mr. Clark Russell—when that is said not much is left to say. All the world—at any rate, all the world that reads tales of the sea—knows his strong and his weak points by this time: his real love and knowledge of the sea and all its moods and ways, his capacity for putting his people in strange situations and bringing them through unharmed, his generally healthy and manly

tone; and, on the other hand, his defective sense of humour and lack of power to control his extensive and peculiar vocabulary. His latest book affords examples of all these characteristics, with perhaps a balance in favour of the first group. At times his metaphor is a little unlucky, as when the hero "thought by the look in the girl's eyes that she was beginning to bend on signals of distress, which would be hoisted in a pearly downpour presently," or when "Julia dredged her lover's face with her eyes"; but on the whole his phrases are more chastened than we have known them. Most readers will follow the hero and heroine with breathless interest on their desperate cruise, and sympathize with the plucky seaman's triumph when he has at last got a crew to work his ship, and sees the man-of-war paddle-steamer which had supplied it "slapping along at ten and pouring incense of soot to the extremity of the visible universe," while "the York was doing twelve, and overhauling her with foam to the figure-head."

*The Three Days' Terror.* By J. S. Fletcher. (Long.)

THE frightful face on the cover of Mr. Fletcher's book prepares the reader for a blood-curdling entertainment within. A very weird imagination is displayed in the author's conception of the destruction of one hundred yards round Charing Cross in the busiest time of the day by a chemical agency which, without noise or visible impact, converts in the space of forty minutes men, horses, and buildings into a species of cigar ash. The pretext for this attack, its details, and its effects on statesmen and people, are described with a minute and circumstantial picturesqueness worthy of Defoe. The chapter entitled 'A Night of Grim Despair' is particularly notable in this kind. The strange adventures of Miss Beachcroft and her companions on their enforced voyage to the northern island of the terrible dictators are less convincing, as the supernatural is harder to deal with than the primitive emotions of men; but some cheery sailors, English and German, who provide the love-making, afford a fresh and breezy antidote to the horrors of the island, and show another side of Mr. Fletcher's realism.

*Pro Patria.* By Max Pemberton. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

WITH the best will in the world, we find it impossible to regard 'Pro Patria' as a satisfactory tale of adventure. There is a certain amount of ingenuity, it is true, displayed in elaborating the scheme by which England is to be invaded by France, but the motives which animate the plotters seem hardly adequate, and there is a haziness about the part played by the fine old French colonel which detracts from the strength of the narrative. All through a feeling is latent in our mind that the whole business is a got-up job for the purpose of letting Mr. Pemberton describe a number of hair-breadth escapes. That is not the way of a good tale of adventure: however impossible it may appear if looked at calmly, it at any rate convinces the reader for the time being. Then the hero and heroine, as always with Mr. Pemberton, are intolerable: if he would give them no character at all it

would be better, but he gives them a horrible smug grocer-like self-righteousness which entirely alienates our sympathy.

*What Men call Love.* By Lucas Cleeve. (White & Co.)

AN experienced reader does not set to work very cheerfully to read a novel described as "a story of South Africa in the days of Cetewayo." Finding that this book opens well and goes on well, one is inclined to praise it too much. Still it deserves a good deal of praise. The first half of it, or more, is very good indeed. The lazy, plausible good-for-nothing, who pretends that it is his wife's fault that he has been obliged to become an African settler, and who does nothing but loaf and amuse himself in an aimless sort of way, while his wife does all the work, is excellently presented, and the author's imagination of the mental and moral problems of married life under such conditions reaches a high point. The pathetic situations are dealt with in a strong and well-restrained style, showing very considerable literary power. The author's political opinions are expressed in a way that is not acceptable to a sound artistic taste, and the upshot of the story is not quite satisfactory. These seem to be the only defects in a novel which can be read with great interest.

*Anna Lombard.* By Victoria Cross. (Long.)

It is unfortunate that Victoria Cross has chosen to narrate this novel in the first person under the character of a man. The fact is that Victoria Cross, however much or little she may understand women, has very little conception of a good man's characteristics: her hero is evidently meant to be admirable for his patient fidelity to the object of his love, but the fidelity is not comprehensible in a decent man when one considers the horrible creature Anna Lombard is represented to be; and the fidelity is still less comprehensible when one realizes the purely physical nature of his passion, as becomes apparent from the self-revelation of the man. The fact is that the hero is a miserable edition of Des Grieux, without even that poor creature's honesty and without his compensations. Anna Lombard's ill-regulated sensuality is disgusting, and her deceitfulness is pitiful. The author evidently means one to admire both her and her prurient lover, but they are not admirable; still less are they consistent or probable people. It is an inartistic book.

*Mountains of Necessity.* By Hester White. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MAJOR EVANS, as a bachelor, resents, to the point of mania for so sane a man, his enforced monthly contribution to the maintenance of the widows and orphans of his brother officers in the Indian Staff Corps. Therefore, upon what he imagines to be his death-bed he is seized with the ingenious idea of benefiting one woman whom he knows slightly in preference to the unknown multitude. The story following upon such a novel enterprise can scarcely be expected to keep up to the same standard of originality, but it is readable. The husband and wife who start with indifference or

aversion, and end by falling in love with one another, are often enough to be met with in fiction, and this particular couple are conventional types. Flora Niel, or Evans, is perhaps a more than usually stiff-necked young woman, who seems to delight in raising mountains (or molehills) of necessity between herself and her good fortune, whilst the major is a remarkably patient man. The author writes with pleasant appreciation of India, and, without being at all forcible, presents on the whole a less dreary picture of Anglo-Indian society than some of her fellow-novelists in the same field. She need not, however, in these days have troubled to provide conscientious translations in the footnotes of those Indian words and expressions, such as *maidan*, *syce*, &c., which must be familiar to the least travelled of her readers.

*Suor Giovanna della Croce.* Matilde Serao. (Milan, Fratelli Treves.)

MATILDE SERAO calls her new book a "romanzo," but it is in reality no novel—only a series of vivid sketches of Neapolitan life bound together by a thread of connexion which gradually becomes more and more attenuated. Here are the materials for a work of fiction, but probably the able author's absorption in journalism has prevented her from attempting the more arduous part of her task. The last chapters, in fact, are journalism pure and simple: descriptions of a common lodging-house, and of an Easter dinner to Neapolitan beggars, which might have appeared separately in any newspaper or magazine. The volume is dedicated to M. Paul Bourget, with whom the writer has no spiritual affinity. She is indeed greatly indebted to French novelists, but it is to novelists of a more robust type than M. Bourget.

#### GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

*The Aldermen of Cripplegate Ward from 1276 to 1900.* By J. J. Baddeley. (Baddeley.)—Mr. Baddeley, in recording the succession of the aldermen for over 600 years in his own ward, has produced a handsome volume, which should be specially interesting to the inhabitants of Cripplegate. In olden times the responsibilities of a Cripplegate alderman seem to have been disproportionately heavy compared to his privileges, and many of the eligible burgesses declined the civic honour. The fines imposed on modest objectors appear to have been abnormally heavy, and, translated into the values of modern money, almost impossible and impracticable, and sometimes even an experience of Newgate was found needful to remove their objections to freedom and power. None of the Cripplegate aldermen has been perhaps exceptionally distinguished, but associated with their lives are recorded many historical incidents and accounts of local customs. The earliest known is Henry de Frowyck, 1276, of the powerful Guild of Pepperers; John Banquell, the Common Clerk, succeeded him in 1286. He was selected as escort to Cardinal Albano in his journey to Scotland to negotiate a truce for France with Edward I., and he was killed, at the coronation of Edward II., by a wall falling on him. Adam Bamme, goldsmith, elected alderman in 1384, was M.P. for London at the Parliament held at Cambridge, 1388. An interesting account of his payments and expenses is preserved. He was Mayor in 1390 and in 1396, and brought corn from abroad for the people during the great dearth. He died in the middle of his second mayoralty, and by order of the king the

famous Dick Whittington fulfilled his duties for the remainder of his term. John Woodcock, Mercer, had also an interesting career. He, too, became Mayor, and was the first to institute a religious service before the election of his successor, who was Richard Whittington, for the third time then Mayor. John Swynnerton, Merchant Taylor, 1602, became Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company in 1607, and received James I. and his queen at a great Company feast. Swynnerton became Mayor in 1612, and the pageant 'Troia Nova Triumphans,' written by Thomas Dekker, was performed at his installation, when he entertained the Count Palatine, while the pageant got up during his mayoralty at the opening of the New River was contrived by Middleton. Rowland Heylin, Ironmonger, 1624, printed at his own cost a portable Welsh Bible and a dictionary, and other Welsh works. Samuel Cranmer, Brewer, 1632, the last male heir of Archbishop Cranmer's eldest son, does not seem to have done much. Christopher Pack, Draper, 1641, was a strong Parliamentarian; and Sir John Robinson, Clothworker, 1658, was an enthusiastic Royalist, and received Charles II. and the royal family at his inauguration as Lord Mayor, when 'London's Triumph' was performed. The most popular alderman seems to have been Sir William Staines, Carpenter, 1793, who became Lord Mayor in 1800, on the day that Nelson returned to London after the battle of the Nile. The admiral took part in his procession. Alderman Matthew Wood, 1807, was trustee for the Duke of Kent, and practically responsible for his daughter Victoria having been born on English soil. He was much honoured by the late Queen, and was the grandfather of Sir Evelyn Wood. Probably with more trouble Mr. Baddeley might have collected even more interesting details; for instance, in regard to Sir John Branch. He was so anxious to escape election that he invoked Queen Elizabeth's aid, but in vain, for he had to go on in civic life to the chair. Mr. Baddeley might have found some interesting little suggestions in a rare old poem called 'The Epicedium. A funeral song upon the virtuous life and godly death of the right worshipfull the Lady Helen Branch,' who died in 1594, about ninety years old, and was buried in St. Mary Abchurch. She was a daughter of William Nicholson, formerly Mayor of London, and married first John Mynors, and second Sir John Branch. All virtues and beauties were attributed to her, and the chief poets of the time were called on to extol her. The special literary interest of this poem is that it refers to the 'Rape of Lucrece' in the very year of its publication, and the special interest of the British Museum copy lies in the contemporary MS. notes which illustrate it. Mr. Baddeley's book sets a good example, which might well be followed by public-spirited men in other wards. He has not forgotten to provide his readers with a good index, and he deserves their thanks for doing so.

*Marriage Registers of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.* By T. Colyer-Fergusson. (Privately printed.)

—The task that Mr. Colyer-Fergusson has set himself is a heavy one, and he deserves gratitude for undertaking it. The volume before us, though of more than 300 pages, only covers the marriages in this register from 1697 to 1719, but we learn that if a strong desire for the continuance of the transcript is expressed, it may be possible to provide it at some future time. An index of some 360 columns adds greatly to the value of the book, and enables one to realize the large proportion of foreign refugees among the local population at the time. Mariners and members of trades associated with shipping are also, of course, numerous.



## RECENT VERSE.

We have received from the Unicorn Press *The Bacchante, and other Poems*, by Walter Hogg, and *Vigil and Vision*, by William H. Phelps. These two pretty little books are clad in charming green covers, printed in excellent type upon excellent paper, and both are considerably above the level of the poor little collections of verse born of idleness and vanity, and by their parents thrust out, shivering and ashamed, one pitying fancy, into a world that will none of them, to find at last their sad and suitable asylum in the "Twopenny Box." Likeness to each other, save in the matter of superiority to many other little green-and-gold books, these volumes have none. Their authors seem to be as far apart in thought as in style, and while the style of Mr. Walter Hogg is perhaps more agreeable, his conceits more charming, his metres more attractive, and his fancy lighter and prettier, there can be no question that Mr. Phelps wins our interest by at least a conscientious pursuit of thoughts deeper and more original, and possesses an imagination more serious if less attractive than Mr. Hogg's.

Mr. Phelps's fondness for the sonnet is a matter for regret. This form hampers and hinders all but the greatest poets, who in the pride of their genius have condescended to show with what an air fetters may be worn. Also it happens, for some reason or other, to be a form peculiarly detested by the English people. And if you are going to write dull poetry, you shall find it easier to be dull in a sonnet than in any other known mould of verse. The monotony inevitable in a volume of sonnets is apt to deaden the reader's sense, till he "cannot see what flowers are at his feet." This is always a pity; and Mr. Phelps's flowers are sometimes worth seeing. One reading this work may be conscious of a malignant pleasure in any hostile reflection which comes to break the sameness of his appreciation of the thought attempted or achieved. For instance, we ourselves experienced quite a thrill of uncharitable satisfaction when we became aware of the naïve egoism, the delightful and childlike consciousness of being the centre of the universe, which breathes in some of these poems. It is the sonnet form which has betrayed the heart that loved it. In a book of varied verses this egoism would have found covert among the friendly undergrowth of trochees and dactyls. Resisting the temptation to establish our case by quotation of a really amusing example, we give instead the sonnet entitled 'The Individual Mystery':—

I am the master of my mystery;  
And, sovereign of myself, though seer to all,  
I will and work within the encircling wall  
Of self, that houses or divides me.  
Whose busy angels none may hear and see;  
And whether, O thou world, my inmost hall  
Resound with Lenten woe, or Carnival  
Of Pagan joyance, what is that to thee?  
Though thou shalt draw into thy dust and din  
My aims of word and work, cast freely out,  
My veiled and central self thou shalt not win,  
Besiege it as thou wilt with death or doubt,  
And haply thou shalt never match, without,  
The spectral images I find within.

The following sonnet will serve to show the bent of Mr. Phelps's mind. The thought is true enough. It is intelligibly expressed, and there is in it much to admire and nothing to resent, save the unnecessary and clumsy title, 'Man's All-Pervasive Spirit':—

The spirit of a man is infinite,  
And circles through him in unending space,  
And that which moulds and rules his body and face  
And sees itself with dimly conscious light,  
Is but the thick slow centre, heated white,  
Round which its rare unconsciousnesses trace  
Their revolutions through all time and space  
Where thought may follow not, nor dreams take flight.  
So he may gather through his fleshly bars  
Loose glimpses of himself from all that wears  
Man's form; if, like an all-enlightening sun,  
He holds all men as parts and visible stars  
Of his own soul, as he is part of theirs;  
For all souls intermingle and are one.

The lighter vein worked by Mr. Hogg yields us pretty specimens enough. For example:—

## A CLOUD AT NOON.

Behold the venturous cloud that dares  
Of all the hidden host alone  
To mount upon the golden stairs  
Hung from the sun's resplendent throne.

And rises, brightening, till she seems  
Athwart the golden sphere to rest,  
The golden freightage of his beams,  
Transfigured, bearing on her breast.

She sinks in that too fierce delight  
And fades, her snows dissolved in space,  
A Semele, more frail and bright,  
Scorched in a mightier Jove's embrace.

## And this 'Song':—

When pallid Dawn comes up the sky,  
And day and night for moments brief  
Touch hands and lips, the waking sea  
Bethinks her of some ancient grief.

Haggard and wrinkled, gray and grim,  
She moans the burden of her care,  
The ghost of that wild thing that leapt  
By day the wind's wild sport to share.

Belike the voices of the dead,  
Tossed in her boundless charnel caves  
Since man's first ship was drawn to death,  
Haunt her above her beating waves.

Or else there presses on her heart  
The weight of immemorial age,  
Before the sun brings back to mind  
Her youth's eternal heritage.

The book contains more serious pieces, and to the book we refer our readers. Any one interested in modern verse might do worse than add these two Unicorn volumes to his collection.

*Heartsease: a Cycle of Song.* (Nutt.)—Grace and a certain charm, as of the innocent confidences of happy youth that loves to play with imagined sorrows, cling about the unambitious verses which go to make up this slender volume. We do not say that the author is young in years; young in heart and soul she undoubtedly is, and one feels for her little poems the pitying tenderness which is given to the first verses of a dear child—a tenderness qualified by the reverence due to childhood, and in this case by a strong sense that the author, if she be young in years as in temperament, may yet do very pleasant and worthy work. This being so, we esteem it a real misfortune that the author of 'Heartsease' found no friend—no competent printer's reader even—to point out to her the glaring defect of her book. We ourselves are so much her friend as to take this task upon us here and now. The majority of these poems are marred by the habit of repetition, effective enough on occasion, but by the author of 'Heartsease' nurtured and encouraged till it assumes the proportions of a conquering vice. For example:—

O, give me greeting, but a silent greeting;  
Love me a little, love me with your eyes,  
For my heart goes beating  
In our broken meeting.  
O, take my heart and bid me not be wise!

This, the first stanza in the book, is pretty enough, and strikes at once a note that pleases. But the note becomes deafening as one turns the leaves, to find, in a book of sixty-seven pages, each bearing from eight to twelve lines only, no fewer than forty-five lines wherein the author depends for her effect on this same trick of repetition. We could quote eighteen examples from the first sixteen pages. This is merely irritating, and after the first few pages wholly ineffective. We advise the author to beware of this her so evidently besetting sin. The prettiest of her verses suffer from it. For instance:—

## WHEN YOU ARE GONE.

O, Love is glad when you are near,  
O, dear, most dear,  
The heart is gay  
That feels your heart in touch and tone—  
With you alone  
Love pleads to stay.  
O, Love is sad when you are gone,  
Sad and undone,  
And full of tears—  
The day hath lost its life and grace,  
And on its face  
One sees the years.

And 'Time's Tricks,' a poor title to a poem which deserves a better, is marred by the tricks of the author:—

"Time soothes the bitter sorrow," so we say,  
"The heart that wept to breaking smiles to-day.  
The living wake in us some need, some care;  
And we seem false—false to the days that were—  
'Tis not that we forget.".....Thus, thus we lie—  
Lie to our coward hearts, so grief goes by.  
And then there breathes a perfume, lost for years,  
A perfume that he loved—and lo, our tears  
Flow forth in anguish, and the old wild pain  
Grips the poor heart so that it breaks again.

Enough has been said to make plain to our readers—and, we trust, also to the author of 'Heartsease'—the very damaging nature of the habit to which she has made herself—unconsciously, no doubt—a slave.

## BOOKS ON EGYPT.

*Christian Egypt, Past, Present, and Future.* By the Rev. Montague Fowler. (Church Newspaper Co.)

*Egypt and the Hinterland.* By F. W. Fuller. (Longmans & Co.)

*The Origin and Early History of the Coptic Church.* By the Rev. A. de Vlioger. (Lausanne, Bridel.)

*A Handbook for Travellers in Lower and Upper Egypt.* Tenth Edition, revised by Mary Brodrick, Ph.D. (Murray.)

*L'Arabo Parlato in Egitto: Grammatica, Dialetti e Raccolta di circa 6,000 Vocaboli.* Per cura di C. A. Nallino. (Milan, Hoepli.)

"CHRISTIAN EGYPT" is, of course, a misnomer. One might as well speak of "Methodist England." In a population of nearly ten millions, according to the census of 1897, there were only 637,000 native Christians, or about 7 per cent., most of whom belonged to the Coptic Church. Besides these there were 93,000 foreign Christians of miscellaneous sects, including about 11,000 Protestants. The title of Mr. Fowler's book, however, is an indication of the growing interest that is being taken in this small minority of the Egyptian people. There is no doubt that the Copts have long suffered from an unjust prejudice, due partly to the peculiar character which is developed under the influence of centuries of harsh subjection, partly to the vulgar obloquy which attaches to a people noted for financial and official aptitude, and in some degree, doubtless, to the drawbacks of an obscure heresy. Travellers in Egypt, until recent years, have seldom taken kindly to the Copts. They have called them ignorant, cringing, corrupt, and unclean in person, and it is to be feared the last charge is not unfounded. Ignorant, however, they are not in comparison with Mohammedans of the same social class; and they are yearly becoming better educated, whilst the subservient character inevitable in a downtrodden minority is unmistakably disappearing under the present equitable rule. That there still remains an official prejudice against these quick and business-like accountants, for this is their real speciality—a prejudice not unlike that which exists in India, and for similar reasons, against the Bengali—cannot be denied; still the Copts are doing their best to live it down, and by their services to show themselves worthy of trust. One is only afraid that the excessive attention now paid to them by English writers may increase overmuch their natural tendency to a "guid conceit" of themselves, and that too much emphasis laid upon the question of creed may hamper the English officials in their administration of a Mohammedan country. The Copts have certainly the vogue at present. Mr. A. J. Butler began it with his scholarly work on their churches. Mrs. Butcher, the wife of the genial Archdeacon of Cairo, carried it on in her 'Story of the Church of Egypt,' a book full of interest and sympathy, though in places more remarkable for zeal than knowledge. Working independently, the Rev. A. de Vlioger, the author of 'De Hollandsche Zending in Egypte,' finding a widespread ignorance of the history and tenets of the Copts, drew up a scholarly though very brief summary in his 'Origin and Early History of the Coptic

Church,' treating the subject from the broad point of view of the student of ecclesiastical history. Mr. Fuller, of whose book we shall speak presently, devotes considerable space to the Copts, especially treating of the thorny question of the "distinct claims of the Christians of the Sūdān," who appear to number only seventy-seven families, but will doubtless exercise the zeal of the missionaries and the tact of the Government in the near future.

Next, the Rev. Montague Fowler, of All Hallows, London Wall, presents us with a general history of the Christians of Egypt from the tradition of St. Mark's mission to the present day, together with ample statistics of the present condition, numbers, and prospects of the various bodies included in the general term. He would have been wiser, we think, had he confined his remarks to the present day and left the history out. Of the existing state of the Christian communities he knows something. He went to Cairo principally to try to persuade Lord Cromer to agree to the plan of creating an Anglican bishopric for Egypt—a plan of which that astute diplomatist, keenly alive to the risks and inconvenience of the "missionary question" as known in China and elsewhere, had prudently fought shy. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, lent his support to Mr. Fowler's scheme, and Lord Cromer finally signed a moderate and guarded appeal for subscriptions to a bishopric endowment, "on the distinct and definite understanding" that so far as the Sūdān is concerned the depôt at Khartūm "will not be used as a centre of missionary activity," and that "the active episcopal functions of the new bishop will, for the present, be confined to Lower and Upper Egypt." This is really the point of Mr. Fowler's substantial volume, and the account of the present state of the Anglican communion in Egypt, and of the various other Christian bodies with which it is likely to be in more or less close relations, will be useful and interesting to those who have this subject at heart. A great deal, as he says, will depend upon who the first Bishop of Egypt will be; and we can imagine that Lord Cromer looks forward with some anxiety to the day when the necessary endowment will be collected and an appointment made.

When Mr. Fowler deals with mediæval history, however, he is on quite different ground. As far as we can see, he has made no special or independent researches, and page after page of his history appears to be little more than an abridgment of Mrs. Butcher's work. If she makes a mistake, he copies it, and other errors or misrepresentations creep in in the process of abridgment. It cannot be said that this is fair to an author who, whatever her defects in scholarship, devoted much time and labour to her work; and a few references in foot-notes and acknowledgments in the preface represent rather inadequately Mr. Fowler's indebtedness to his predecessor. It is useless to criticize in detail a history which is not only at second hand—and often at third or fourth hand—but is apparently lacking in a critical appreciation of authorities and is not free from unsupported assumptions. A few instances must suffice. On the vexed question of the Mukaukis, which has baffled many scholars, Mr. Fowler feels no hesitation. The Mukaukis, whether sending presents to the Prophet Mohammed, or "betraying" Babylon to 'Amr, was one and the same man; his name is the Greek title *μεγαυχίς*; he belonged to "the National Church"; he "betrayed the garrison of Babylon to the Saracens," and was "a traitor to his Emperor, a traitor to his Church, and a traitor to his country," recalling (without acknowledgment) Mrs. Butcher's words, "he was false alike to his emperor, to his Church, and to his country." But Mrs. Butcher was too well-informed to describe the Mukaukis as a "National" Copt; there is no evidence to show that he was, but every probability that he was a Melchite. The Greek title is a mere

guess of Prof. Karabacek's, possible, but quite doubtful. If Al-Mukaukis was a title, there is no evidence that the Mukaukis who sent presents to the Prophet was the same who afterwards defended Babylon. As to the "betrayal," the treaty made with 'Amr (which the Arab general did not refuse, as here stated) was extremely favourable to the Christians, and if the garrison refused to accept it, there is nothing to prove that the Mukaukis "betrayed" them. To argue that the Mukaukis was the prime traitor is to ignore the fact, recorded by Tabari on early authority, that the Coptic Patriarch advised his people to side with the Arabs at the siege of Pelusium, and that after the treaty of Misr the Copts voluntarily assisted the invaders with supplies and transport. The legend of Arme-nosa's defence of Bilbeis is here accepted without a word to suggest that it rests upon the statement of a single writer. The vulgar error that the Saracens offered "the choice between death or Islam"—instead of "tribute or Islam"—is repeated. The battle of Heliopolis is confounded with the fall of the fortress of Babylon eight months later. On the surrender of Alexandria "the Byzantine troops" were not "to be immediately withdrawn," but were allowed eleven months' grace. Nor is it true that any "spoliation" occurred. We have the testimony of John of Nikiu that 'Amr permitted no injury to churches or persons. As for the legend of the burning of the Alexandrian Library, surely Mr. Fowler might have known that there is no mention of it earlier than the thirteenth century, six hundred years after the event. The death of the Patriarch Cyrus is placed here in 643, whereas the statement in John of Nikiu is precise, "25 Magabit, the Thursday before Easter," which can only be in March, 642. The death of the Caliph 'Omar is set down in 647 instead of 644. But it is idle to multiply instances of the careless, and we must add ignorant, blunders which disfigure this "history." The reader may safely ignore the first half of this somewhat pretentious volume.

Mr. Fuller's 'Egypt and the Hinterland,' on the other hand, is not in the least pretentious; and if we cannot say that it offers much novel material, at least it makes no claim to originality. It is a careful and temperate survey of the course of policy and events in Egypt since the bombardment of Alexandria, bringing the history down to the death of the Caliph at the battle of Omdobrikat, and adding an excellent chronological synopsis of the rise and fall of 'Mahdiyyism' in the Sūdān. It runs on much the same lines as Sir Alfred Milner's book, but, without attempting to supersede that classical exposition of England's work in Egypt, it enjoys the advantage and free use of Lord Cromer's latest reports, and brings matters down to the most recent date. For example, it includes a summary of Harari Bey's admirable report on the finances of the Wakf department, until lately as insoluble a mystery as the Man in the Iron Mask, but now perfectly revealed and in the way to become orderly; an account of the excellent and most necessary work done by the sanitary engineers in overhauling the *meḡdā'as* or ablution-tanks in the mosques; a description of the new dams at Aswān and Asyūt, and of a recent visit to Khartūm (few people, we fancy, realize that Omdurman is a city five miles long); and a reference to the admirable ordinance lately enacted for the protection of wild animals and birds in the Sūdān. Mr. Fuller has made ample use of Lord Cromer's reports, as we have said, and one merit of his book is that it presents in a brief compass some of the chief results recorded in these valuable annual surveys. In short, we do not know of a better work to put in the hands of any one who wishes to know generally what has been done in Egypt in the past twenty years, and what reforms are still desired, such as the abolition of the capitulations and consequent abandonment of

the Mixed Court, the reform of the *mehkemās*, &c. The educational reports are specially interesting, and show that at last the Egyptians have realized the permanence of the British occupation. In 1889 74 per cent. of the pupils in the Government schools learnt French, to only 26 per cent. learning English. In 1898 the figures are almost reversed: 33 per cent. learn French, to 67 per cent. learning English. In 1899, according to Murray, the figures were 22 and 78 per cent. By the way, the enlightened Director of Education in Egypt, Yacoub Pasha Artin (as he signs himself), would hardly recognize his name in Jaq'ub, where at any rate the 'ain has got into the wrong place. "Fas-tasia," "al-Ushmuniel," "Dioclesian," and the "classic Arabic *Ulama'a*" as plural of 'Alīm are probably misprints; but it is an error in the author to write of "a work on traditions called 'El Sahihein,'" when of course the term applies to the two separate collections of traditions, each called '*es-Sahih*,' of el-Bukhārī and of Muslim. Mr. Fuller's book is written in a clear and interesting manner, and is evidently the result of much inquiry and of many visits to Egypt.

Miss Brodrick effected a remarkable improvement in remodelling Murray's 'Handbook of Egypt,' and the tenth edition has been brought up to date in the usual manner by additional pages. Whether it is correct to say that "Egypt Proper now includes the Sūdān as far as..... the Equatorial Province" may be questioned, since the Sūdān is not solely under Egyptian rule. A picturesque if unsavoury feature of Cairo has disappeared—like so many others—in the old Khalig; and this canal, once sung by poets and rejoiced in by "riparian owners" insensible to smells, is now a dry bed run over by an electric tramway! The historic festival of "cutting the dam" is no more. Another electric tram, as we all know, runs from Cairo to the Pyramids. We are glad to learn that nearly 250 kilometres of agricultural roads were constructed in 1899—roads are a crying need of the country. The most extraordinary announcement, however, is that the Azhar University "has applied on their own initiative for thirteen professors from the Government schools for the purpose of teaching mathematics, geography, history, &c." No more vital reform in Muslim education could be imagined. There are brief notes on the discoveries at Abū-Sir, Deshāha, Behnesa, Abydos, Nekada, &c., and of course announcements of Cook's hotels at the Cataracts and at Aswān, and another on the island of Elephantine. It is all highly progressive and touristic, but very soon people who want to see the real East will have to go further afield than Egypt. Mr. Murray would do well to have the Mohammedan part of his guide revised by an Arabic scholar; there is a profusion of accents, but too often in the wrong places—e.g., Nasir, Moallāka, Muayyād. Under the heading of mosques that of Abū-Bekr ibn Mazhar seems to occur twice over, and no mention is made of the enlarged grants allotted to the Commission for the Preservation of the Arab Monuments.

Prof. Nallino's manual of spoken Arabic in the Hoepli series is quite excellent. We wish, for the sake of our countrymen who do not belong to the generation that regarded Italian as a necessary elegant accomplishment, that it had been in English. Signor Nallino steers a wise course between a too literary and a too vulgar style, and the result is a very safe as well as comprehensive guide. Of course, he has profited by the works of Spitta, Vollers, and Spiro, as well as the Beyrūt professors; but he brings to his work his own clear arrangement and good ear for pronunciation. He has much to say on the methods of transliteration, notably of Mr. Fiske's vigorous efforts to induce the Egyptians to adopt his system, promulgated in numerous pamphlets and sheets issued from Florence. We fear the indefatigable American professor will not carry his point yet awhile.



It is only fair, in conclusion, to draw special attention to the very full and useful dialogues and vocabularies appended to this convenient little manual.

## ECONOMIC LITERATURE.

THE Johns Hopkins Press publish, in the well-known and most valuable series "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," a small paper-covered volume, by Mr. Willoughby, of the United States Department of Labour, on *State Activities in Relation to Labor in the United States*. We are struck in the perusal of this excellent publication by the fact that only twenty-one States out of forty-five have as yet any factory and workshop law or system of inspection, while several of the twenty-one have systems so rudimentary that they may almost be looked upon as non-existent. We hear every day of the enormous manufacturing activity of the Southern States, but those States which are meant have at present no factory laws. The factory legislation of the United States is, however, fast growing, and we have no doubt that within a short time the powerful trade organizations which represent labour, with the help of the publications of the Labour Department at Washington, will have brought up the laggards to their place. As regards what we call sweating legislation, among the eight States which have special laws of the kind Massachusetts has proceeded on the same lines as New Zealand in insisting on the sweating dens being licensed. Objection was taken in 1895 to legislation in this country on these lines, for obvious reasons; and, although powerfully supported, such a proposal was negated on a division by the Standing Committee on Trade in the House of Commons. Mr. Willoughby appears to favour it. There is, of course, a good deal to be said both ways.

Messrs. Warne & Co. publish *The Gospel of Wealth*, by Andrew Carnegie, a volume which contains a reprint of twelve articles, including that which gives the book its name, and which when it appeared in the *North American Review* excited a good deal of attention.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE shock which young realists receive when it dawns on them that Zola is often in his writings an idealist of the first water is less great than that of the ordinary public at the discovery that the Iron Chancellor was in private life one of the most sentimental of sentimentalists. The fact is that Prince Bismarck was intensely national, and that the German mind is constituted in a sentimental fashion; and *The Love Letters of Prince Bismarck*, as the two volumes of letters to his wife are styled in the translation which unfortunately reached the weekly papers from Mr. William Heinemann only after it had already been reviewed in the daily papers, reveal to the world not only the warm family feelings which were well known to all to have existed in the case of Bismarck, but a curiously national, rather than a personal, mode of expressing them. Those of our readers who have not perused the original letters in the course of the winter, or been sated by the copious extracts from the not very well executed translations which have been printed by the daily newspapers, ought certainly to buy the book, for it is a revelation of the touchingly pretty modes of family speech common among Germans of rank and education. Some passages are beautiful, but it would be a mistake to think them peculiar to one man, however great. Prince Bismarck was a gentleman of exquisite courtesy in private life, and one of the most agreeable hosts that ever set visitors at their ease. But the only peculiarity in this fact is that the prince should have preserved, through a

station of extraordinary power and a public career of constant irritability and fighting, that winning charm of domestic manners which is almost universal in the family life of the best Germans of good houses. The translation, though far from perfect, is in this sense pleasant—that it retains the native German turn of the letters in English which is intelligible. It is marred by some mistakes in names, and some peculiarities in the spelling of foreign names which are a little provoking, but not important. Bismarck's own powers as a linguist were so great, his idiomatic knowledge of English so perfect, and his French and Russian so good, that it is somewhat surprising to find even in him a great carelessness about foreign names. The Russians spell phonetically when they write their names in foreign tongues, but the English letters are not always of the same value or pronunciation as the German letters employed in Germany for Russian words. This fact spoils many German maps of Slavonic countries for English use, and is illustrated in the volumes before us by the name of Jussupow. It will be seen that in this word the German phonetic treatment of the Russian letters will lead the English reader into no fewer than four distinct and marked blunders of pronunciation. We may note, too, that the name is also printed as "Jussupoff" in at least one place. The Polish spelling of the Emperor of Russia's native title (no longer officially used in Russia, by the way), with a *Cz*, makes the spelling of his Windsor Castle (almost in the same line) with a *Z* extremely awkward. The Russian spelling is usually *Tsar* and *Tsarskoï*, while here we find together *Czar* and *Zarske*. All through the volumes the translator gives us, for the copying office of embassies and the workroom of the secretary in great private German houses, "chancellory." Now "chancery" for this purpose is good old English, while "chancellerie" is invariably used in the dispatches of English diplomatists, but the particular form adopted in the text is both hideous and unusual.

*A History of the Four Georges and of William IV.* By Justin McCarthy and Justin Huntly McCarthy. Vols. III. and IV. (Chatto & Windus.)—Mr. Justin McCarthy has been reinforced by his son Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy in the preparation of the second half of his latest history—an interesting literary partnership. We cannot pretend to discriminate between their respective hands, but a distinct change of plan seems perceptible in the volumes before us. The reign of George III. is treated chiefly from its biographical side, public events serving as frames for the portraits. When we come to the Reform Bill and the other measures of the Grey and first Melbourne Ministries, the writers go at some length into the Parliamentary debates, though they skim lightly over the earlier and barely less momentous crisis of Catholic Emancipation. This sudden incursion into very familiar politics looks suspiciously like the desperate expansion of a volume into a prearranged number of pages. It stands, at any rate, in absurd contrast with the perfunctory manner in which Mr. Justin and Mr. Huntly McCarthy wind up the reign of George III. We very much question if a reader approaching them with an uninformed mind would gather from them the slightest indication that the Duke of Wellington ever fought a campaign in the Spanish Peninsula. This 'History of the Four Georges' ends as it began—history for the circulating library, and nothing more. The writers gossip agreeably enough about Hannah Lightfoot and "Perdita" and Mrs. Fitzherbert; they retell with amiable discursiveness the tale of the ups and downs of John Wilkes's tempestuous career. But any serious attempt to estimate the merits of Pitt's finance or the constitutional importance of the Regency Bills is nowhere to be found. Their history made

readable cannot even be called accurate and well informed within its very unpretentious limits. If an age is to be represented by a series of sketches of its great men, that of George III. should certainly include a sailor like Rodney and a statesman like Mr. Windham. Lord Shelburne had far finer political instincts than Sheridan, yet he is abruptly dismissed, while pages are devoted to Sheridan's courtship of Miss Linley. Some of the most accessible memoirs, again, would seem to have been overlooked, since a dive into Wraxall would have saved Mr. Justin and Mr. Huntly McCarthy from the misleading statement that "no proofs of the wit that endeared" Lord North "to his contemporaries have been preserved." Lord North ought really to be as well known to us as Lord Melbourne, whom in disposition he much resembled. Wedderburn's famous attack on Franklin is so loosely described as to leave a doubt whether it occurred in the House of Commons or at a meeting of the Privy Council. The latter was the scene, of course; but what do the writers mean by talking of "an illustrious audience, that numbered amongst its members the most famous men of that time or any time"? The Privy Councillors were, for the most part, dull King's Friends, with no claims to renown about them. The Messrs. McCarthy tread on firmer ground when they come to the Warren Hastings impeachment, since they have Sir James Stephen's 'Impey and Nuncomar' to help them along. They do not seem, however, to have consulted Mr. G. W. Forrest's masterly edition of the Hastings dispatches, since due allowance is not made for the necessities that drove the Governor-General to his exactions.

Vol. IV. is an improvement upon its predecessor. Weightier historians might have failed to hit off the faults and genuine abilities of the fourth George as dispassionately as have Mr. Justin and Mr. Huntly McCarthy. That king was a poor creature, but no fool; and here, almost for the first time, justice is done to his abilities. Diluted Greville is thought sufficient, unfortunately, for his brother William IV. And, speaking generally, we must accuse the writers of having been content to take the facile, accepted view, without troubling to test it by recent additions to historical knowledge. After the publication of the Peel papers, for example, it is most unfair to call Lord Liverpool "a curiously narrow-minded, hide-bound politician." Despite the brilliant libel in 'Coningsby,' that holder of a protracted Premiership must be accounted to have been a valuable colleague in the Cabinet, though he may not have shone in debate. Then, again, the old accusations are flung at Lord Castlereagh—accusations of subservience to the Holy Alliance when it set forth to suppress popular liberties. That was the Whig charge against him, it may be, but his dispatches do not bear it out. His protests, indeed, at the Congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona were as firm as any of Canning's, and he warned Spain that the recognition of her American colonies was merely a question of time. Mr. Justin and Mr. Huntly McCarthy place ingenuous confidence in Miss Martineau, though she wrote on incomplete evidence and in the temper of a partisan, though an honest one. It is surely about time that her hastily formed judgments were reconsidered, even in histories whose presumptive mission it is to lie upon the drawing-room table.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS publishes *The Staffordshire Potter*, by Mr. Harold Owen, a work mainly historical and of considerable merit, at once well written and complete. The present condition of the Potteries is dealt with by two contributors. The author adds what he calls an epilogue, in which he discusses recent attempts to bring about an arrangement between masters and men in accordance with suggestions put

forward by Mr. William Owen, who is, we believe, the father of the author, and to whom the volume is dedicated. The epilogue is followed by a most interesting chapter from the pen of the Duchess of Sutherland on 'The Dangerous Processes in the Potting Industry.' The duchess has already written several most excellent letters, from the side of those who desire further interference with the trade on public grounds, which have appeared in the local newspapers of the Potteries, and chiefly in the *Staffordshire Sentinel*. She sums up the whole controversy in her chapter with perfect fairness, and on the whole supports the views which have been put forward by Dr. Thorpe and the other Government chemical experts who have reported on the matter.

The *Official Year-Book of the Church of England* (S.P.C.K.) is, as we have before said, a valuable work; but, as we have also said, it would be still more valuable if the editor retrenched utterances *sermoni propria*—proper to a sermon.—Mr. Folkard, the librarian, has written an appropriate monograph on the *Wigan Free Public Library* and its twenty-first birthday.

We have received from Messrs. William Dawson & Sons their list of subscriptions to English and foreign newspapers. This includes some sixteen hundred English papers and magazines, besides almanacs and annuals; about one thousand American and Canadian publications, as well as full lists of those published on the Continent. The information contained in the booklet is most useful, and much pains must have been taken in its collection. The cost of each subscription is stated, except in the case of the Japanese journals. Among the most expensive are the German, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* costing as much as 5*l.* 4*s.* for the year, being only twelve shillings less than the *Times* complete, including foreign postage; in addition to these there are twenty others costing 4*l.* and upwards.

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## THE LATE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

THE death of the Bishop of Oxford has deprived the learned world of its greatest mediæval historian. The right to this title will, we think, be universally admitted, without any disparagement of the merits of the distinguished specialists in this country and abroad. An historian who has traversed the whole ground of a nation's mediæval history in the spirit of scientific research is not easily matched, and it is safe to assert that the late bishop's record has no complete parallel in any other country. At the same time, we must remember that his widespread reputation is largely due to his appreciation of the grave defects of our own national system of historical study and to his readiness to avail himself of the results of the scientific methods of research employed by foreign scholars. This cosmopolitan view of an historian's qualifications, though generally accepted in the present day, was rarely considered by scholars some thirty years ago, and the late bishop, in his capacity of Regius Professor of History at Oxford, may be regarded as its first distinguished exponent.

But this is not the only explanation of the rapid and successful accomplishment of such a vast undertaking as a "constitutional history" of England to the end of the Middle Ages. In attempting to appreciate the rare value of Dr. Stubbs's contribution to the study of our constitutional history, it should also be remembered that the historian had first served an apprenticeship (so to speak) as an investigator of original sources in connexion with his memorable editions of mediæval chroniclers in the Rolls Series. To this period of his historical career belong such masterpieces of textual criticism as 'Benedict Abbas,' 'Roger of Hoveden,' 'Walter of Coventry,' and the 'Memorials of St. Dunstan,' to say nothing of the 'Epistolæ Cantuarienses' published with the 'Itinerary' of Richard I. under the title of 'Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard I.' The last-mentioned work was the first edition of a mediæval chronicle



published by Dr. Stubbs in the Rolls Series, but earlier still he had shown his quality as an editor in the scholarly edition of the curious tracts relating to the "Invention" of the Holy Cross of Waltham Abbey.

The remaining editions undertaken by Dr. Stubbs for the Rolls Series were published after the appearance of the first two volumes of the 'Constitutional History,' and for this reason they have perhaps attracted less attention than the editor's 'Benedict' or 'Hoveden.' They include 'Ralph of Diceto,' 'Gervase of Canterbury,' the 'Chronicles of Edward I. and Edward II.,' and William of Malmesbury's 'De Gestis Regum' and 'Historie Novellæ.' The whole series of these editions in the Rolls Series comprises nineteen volumes, published within a period of twenty-five years—a truly remarkable feat when we remember that during the same period the editor produced his monumental history, the 'Councils' and the 'Select Charters,' the 'Early Plantagenets' and the 'Oxford Lectures,' besides preparing with infinite care the several new editions of his works that were demanded from time to time. Even before his earliest contribution to the Rolls Series Dr. Stubbs had been engaged upon a critical study of the authorities for the episcopal successions in England. His 'Registrum Sacrum' was issued in 1858; and this early interest in ecclesiastical history was maintained throughout his life, being responsible for the important edition of the 'Concilia' begun (with Mr. Haddan) in 1869, the sketch of the history of ecclesiastical courts contained in the Report of the Royal Commission in 1883, and the chapters on canon law in the 'Oxford Lectures.'

Possibly the selection of ecclesiastical documents suggested the famous collection of texts illustrative of English constitutional history by the Clarendon Press, a work which has perhaps exercised a more powerful influence upon the method of historical study than even the 'Constitutional History' itself. This was begun in 1874, and it is not unfair to remark that its characteristics, though not its scope, had been foreshadowed in the prefaces of the author's editions of the Chronicles and in his introduction to the 'Select Charters.' That the 'Constitutional History' itself has been far less widely read than many text-books of equal repute in other branches of science is a fact which must unfortunately be deduced from the figures of the several editions issued during the last twenty-five years. At the same time, there are probably few serious students who have not made a more or less intimate acquaintance with the great work at second hand. A later generation has discovered the art of reading such books by adhering to the narrative portions and discarding the didactic. Thus we find that only four editions of the second volume of the 'Constitutional History' have appeared, as against eleven editions of the first and third volumes. On the other hand, the demand for eight editions of the 'Select Charters' must be regarded to some extent as a set-off against this disparity.

The published historical works of the late bishop, however, by no means represent the whole of his labours in the field of history. In a country which has no State-aided system of advanced historical study his knowledge and advice were always in demand, and were always at the service of the cause of historical research. An accomplished antiquary himself, of the best school of the past century, the Bishop of Oxford possessed qualifications for medieval research which were not cultivated by some of his most brilliant contemporaries. It may be safely said that he availed himself to the utmost of his opportunities, and that he neglected no available sources of information. His own definition of "historical genius" was "an unlimited capacity for taking

pains," and there was certainly no limit to his own capacity. The study of history was a passion with him, but it did not stop short with the mere intellectual pleasure of successful research. The discovery of new materials was regarded as only a preparation for historical construction. How far a professed historian, and especially a mediæval historian, is justified in building up an elaborate structure of constitutional theory upon a foundation of documentary evidence which has not been subjected to the test of "diplomatic" examination is a far-reaching question, which does not in any case touch the honour of the great builders of the past. It is possible that the chief claim to "historical genius" in the future will consist in the possession of sufficient courage to reject spurious evidence, and to sweep away the cobwebs of myth which still hang thick upon the walls of our chief temples of learning. It has sometimes been remarked that the intensity of the destructive criticism which can now be brought to bear upon any considerable work of historical construction will, before long, make the writing of "large histories" impossible. Criticism of this character was frequently directed against Dr. Stubbs's own work, but it was usually flattened by the impact. That the late bishop was able to the last to keep abreast of the highly scientific research of our time is a striking testimony to his own historical genius.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE commenced on Monday last the sale of the library of the late Sir W. A. Fraser, Bart. Remarkably high prices were realized, as the following lots in the first two days will show: Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 1800-28, 40 vols., 37*l.*; The Microcosm of London, 1811, 18*l.*; Select Views in London, 1816, 17*l.*; Alken's British Sports, 318 plates, 1821, &c., 22*5*l.**; National Sports, 1825, 35*l.*; Cannon's Historical Records of the British Army, 42 vols., 20*l.*; Sixteen Large Coloured Groups of Austrian Military and Naval Costume, 48*l.*; Autograph Letter of Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, 1801, 38*l.*; Charles Bar, Costumes des Ordres Religieux et Militaires, 864 coloured plates, Paris, 1778-89, 44*l.*; Baudoin (S. R.), Exercice de l'Infanterie Française, 56 coloured plates, Paris, 1757, 38*l.*; Illustrations of Bedfordshire Antiquities, original MS., with drawings, 1868, 49*l.*; Bickham's Musical Entertainer, 2 vols., 30*l.*; Le Bon Genre, 115 coloured caricatures, 1801-22, 91*l.*; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols., 1803, 24*l.*; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, with 1,890 extra illustrations, 11 vols., 80*l.*; Bucks' Views, 59*l.*; Bunbury's Caricatures, &c. (67), 33*l.*; Five Pamphlets by Dr. R. Price and others, with MS. notes by Edmund Burke, 24*l.*; Robert Burns's Poems, Kilmarnock reprints, with an original letter from Burns to "Clarinda" and one from her to Burns, 3 vols., 1867-9, 40*l.*; Byron's Hours of Idleness, first edition, large paper, 1807, 24*l.*; Hours of Idleness, with Edinburgh Review Critique, and English Bards, illustrated with portraits, views, original drawings, autograph letters, caricatures, &c., 3 vols. folio, 238*l.*; Letters, Journals, Life, by Thos. Moore, with Leigh Hunt's Byron and his Contemporaries, extra illustrated and extended to 23 vols., 1828-30, 80*l.*; Sir Julius Cesar's Life, by E. Lodge, original drawings of the portraits, &c., 1810-17, 33*l.*; Camden's Britannia, extra illustrated, 6 vols., 1772, 64*l.*; Caricatures by Cruikshank, Heath, and others, (500), 50*l.*; Caricatures on George III. and George IV. by Rowlandson, Gillray, Bunbury, Cruikshank, Woodward, &c. (637), 120*l.*; Chapman's Homer, N. Butter, n.d., 23*l.*; 10*l.*; Chronicles, 34 vols., 1803-27, 30*l.*; 10*l.*; Clarendon's Rebellion, extra illustrated with 346 portraits, &c., 36*l.*; Club Life in London,

extra illustrated with the Kit-Cat Club portraits and other mezzotints, and nearly all the scarce pamphlets of the eighteenth century relating to the clubs of London, &c., 17 vols., 500*l.*; Collins's Odes, first edition, 1747, 30*l.*; 10*l.*; Cook's Voyages, complete set of the plates in several states, with original drawings from the Hamilton Palace library, 70*l.*; Coronation of George IV., with coloured costume portraits, J. Whittaker, 1822, 69*l.*; Costumes, with some plates by Hayter and W. M. Craig, E. Orme, Singleton, &c. (50), 136*l.*; Covent Garden Theatre O.P. Riots, 1809, caricatures, squibs, broadsides, newspaper cuttings, satirical ballads, musical compositions, with views and coloured caricatures, 66*l.*

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson concluded on Monday a four days' sale of books, including the library of a baronet and other properties. The collection comprised several interesting items, the following being the more important prices: Shakspeare's Works, Third Folio, fine copy, but wanting two leaves, 385*l.*; Moreau le jeune and Freudenberg, Suite d'Estampes pour servir à l'Histoire des Mœurs et du Costume, two series, fine impressions, 305*l.*; First editions of Empedocles on Etna, 3*l.*; 3*8*l.**; and Jane Eyre, 12*l.*; 5*8*l.**; Egan's Finish to Life in London, large paper, 22*l.*; 10*8*l.**; FitzGerald's Euphranor, 4*l.*; 15*8*l.**; Polonius, 3*l.*; 15*8*l.**; Dramas of Calderon, 11*l.*; 15*8*l.**; Salaman and Absal, 13*l.*; King Oedipus, 7*l.*; Grimm's Popular Stories, 2 vols., 16*l.*; 10*8*l.**; Meredith's Poems, first edition, presentation copy, 16*l.*; Creighton's Queen Elizabeth, 9*l.*; 2*8*l.**; 6*8*l.**; Stevenson's Ticonderoga, 3*l.*; 7*8*l.**; 6*8*l.**; Symonds's Renaissance in Italy and Italian Literature, 2 vols., 11*l.*; Ackermann's Repository, 21 vols., 12*l.*; 12*8*l.**; La Belle Assemblée, 18 vols., 7*l.*; Gay's Fables, 2 vols., first edition, 1727-38, 18*l.*; 5*8*l.**; Malton's Views of Dublin, 6*l.*; Milton's Paradise Lost, fifth edition, 3*l.*; 17*8*l.**; 6*8*l.**; Pickwick Papers, Nos. 1 to 18, 15*l.*; 10*8*l.**; Jackson's French Court and Society, 5*l.*; 2*8*l.**; 6*8*l.**; Thackeray's Vanity Fair, in parts, 46*l.*; The sale also included two highly interesting autograph letters of the late Lord Tennyson, one relating to his marriage, which brought 21*l.*; 10*8*l.**; and 31*l.* respectively. Of the Kelscott Press publications the following were the chief prices: The Glittering Plain (1891), 19*l.*; Biblia Innocentium, 22*l.*; Herriek's Poems, 15*l.*; 10*8*l.**; Sigurd the Volsung, 22*l.*; The price of 385*l.* for the Third Folio with the 1664 title-page establishes a record.

#### BYRON, KEATS, AND REYNOLDS.

Oakley House, Oakley, Bedford.

I AM astonished that the editor of the *Athenæum* should publish a private letter, not addressed to him, but entrusted to his care to forward to its destination; a letter which passed into the editor's hands in a closed envelope; a letter which he has neither been requested nor permitted to print; a letter which, obviously and on the face of it, was never intended for the public, and does not bear the meaning imputed to it in his editorial comment.

Your conduct is a breach of confidence which, in a private individual, would be highly discreditable, and I claim from you the only reparation that you can offer, namely, the publication of this letter as it stands.

R. E. PROTHERO.

\*\* We greatly regret our unfortunate mistake, but the letter Mr. Prothero sent was not marked as private, nor did it contain a hint that it was to be regarded as confidential. Had we understood Mr. Prothero's desire, of course not a word of the letter would have appeared in this journal, nor any reference to it. As it is, we apologize to Mr. Prothero for the error which has caused him pain, and which was the result, on our part, of an entire misconception of his wishes.

SOME UNPUBLISHED EPIGRAMS  
BY THOMAS FULLER.

I HAVE now before me a small manuscript book, the contents of which, written in a very minute handwriting, appear to have been gathered together about the middle of the seventeenth century. The compiler was evidently a person of good taste in literature, and his selections consist chiefly of extracts from the poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Probably most of the pieces were copied from printed books, but some of them, I think, must have been communicated to the writer by their authors in MS., or otherwise obtained by him from manuscript sources. I have not been able as yet to determine which pieces have been and which have not been printed, but I hope later on to communicate the result of my inquiries to the readers of the *Athenæum*. On the present occasion my design is to draw attention to some hitherto unpublished epigrams by Thomas Fuller, which I have found in the manuscript.

Dr. Grosart, in his edition of Fuller's poems, printed fifty-nine epigrams. These were first discovered by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, in a copy of Crashaw's poems, where they had been written on some blank pages by Dudley Lovelace, the brother of the famous poet. The manuscript now before me contains sixty-six epigrams by Fuller. They are given in the same order as in Grosart's edition, excepting that the additional epigrams in my MS. are interspersed among the fifty-nine already known. With this preface, I will now proceed to quote the newly discovered epigrams, which, as will be seen, have all the quaintness and curious turns of wit by which Fuller's writings may be distinguished from those of all other authors:—

*On ye Two Harlots.*

Oh more than Gordian knot—but see a wonder,  
A sword but cald for cuts it cleane assunder.

*A Prayer.*

Give Jacob's ladder him that princes hallows;  
To him that princes hate give Haman's gallows.

*On Tyths.*

The greatest sinne Ovid the tenth doth call,  
In England sure the tenths are least of all.

*On New England.*

That of the wine our Saviour said, most true  
Is of our England sure in every letter;  
None that do taste the old desire the new,  
For why, he saith, the old is better.

*On Bishop Cranmer.*

When Cranmer yong in Cambridge towne did tarry  
He chanced with a vintner's neece to marry;  
Him therefore papists outler call in scorn,  
Pray what was Christ then in a stable borne?

*On Women.*

Dowrys of old men gave: dowrys men doe  
Now take with wives, and lose bi' th' bargain too;  
Woman she is man's helpe—but see againe  
What David saith, the helpe of man is vaine.

*An Equivocation.*

When Jesuits unto us do answer *vai*,  
They do not English speake, 'tis Greek they say.

This last epigram is printed by Grosart on p. 166 of his edition in the following form:—

*The Liar.*

When Jesuits unto us answer *Nay*,  
They do not English speak, 'tis Greek they say.

There are many variations from Grosart's edition in the manuscript I am quoting from, and in all cases the MS., I think, gives the better readings. Most of them, however, are small textual differences which little affect the sense; but there are two or three variations of some importance, and these seem worth recording. The epigram which Grosart numbers 18 appears thus in the manuscript:—

*On Sinne.*

We paint the diuel blacke; us to requite  
The blackamores do paint the diuel white;  
Thus misers count spendinge the onely vice,  
And spenders make it to be avarice;  
And every man whereof himselfe is free  
That he conceives the onely sin to be.

Here Grosart prints "juglers" instead of "misers" in the third line, and thus makes nonsense of it.

The epigram numbered 53 in Grosart's edition reads thus in the manuscript:—

*On Jehosaphat.*

When he with wicked Ahab took a part  
He said to him I'me never as thou art;  
But with the Aramites wel matcht was hee  
Who truly took him Ahab for to bee.

Here Grosart's reading of the last line quite destroys the sense of the whole epigram:—

Who timely tooke him Ahab for to me!

I had noted a few other readings in which the manuscript gives the better sense or a smoother reading, but perhaps I have now taken as much space as can be spared for the subject.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

King's College, London, April 23rd, 1901.

MRS. JODRELL had already expressed to me, in general terms, her dissatisfaction with the memoir of her father in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' so that I have read with much interest, and likewise comfort, her letter in the *Athenæum* of last Saturday, in which she has formulated her charges of "misstatement." Of the eight "misstatements" of which the article is either directly or by implication accused, five have no place in it, two are practically quotations from Napier's own letters, and the remaining one is substantiated by very positive, if hostile evidence. I will deal with them in as few words as possible; and first as to those "misstatements" which Mrs. Jodrell has fancied she read where they are not printed.

1. Mrs. Jodrell says:—

"All Napier's services in Portugal, both military and naval, were highly commended."

The 'D.N.B.' says:—

"Considered solely in reference to the business for which he had been engaged [i.e., military and naval service], Napier's conduct was admirable."

2. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"Letters in my possession prove that the admiral commanding [Sir Robert Stopford] meant no censure, though he had at first differed with him, and requested him to withdraw an application for a court-martial that Napier had made."

'D.N.B.':—

"Stopford.....wrote that a difference of opinion did not imply censure.....Stopford condoned the offence."

The 'D.N.B.' also tells why he withdrew the censure, why he condoned the offence; but Mrs. Jodrell does not, apparently, consider these "misstatements."

3. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"As to the convention at Alexandria.....it was approved of by Lord Palmerston."

'D.N.B.':—

"The home governments took a more favourable view of it."

I am glad that Mrs. Jodrell did not add that the Porte and the foreign ministers at Constantinople approved of it, as in that case I should have been compelled to refer her to Sir Charles's letter to Lord John Russell of April 11th, 1851 (*Times*, December 19th, 1851).

4. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"Sir Charles Napier's command of the Channel Fleet and also his services in Ireland.....were highly approved of."

'D.N.B.' has not a word to the contrary.

5. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"Admiral Napier never, in Portugal or in the Baltic, said he would be in 'Cronstadt or heaven.'"

'D.N.B.' does not say that he did, but it quotes from the 'Life,' by Mrs. Jodrell's brother, that on April 30th, 1833, Napier, while still in England, wrote, "In one month I hope either to be in Lisbon or in heaven." The 'D.N.B.' adds that "it was reported that [sc., at the dinner at the Reform Club] Napier promised, within a month after entering the Baltic, either to be in Cronstadt or heaven." I myself heard it very currently told the day after the dinner; and the words could not be borrowed from a private letter to his wife which was not published till nearly ten years later.

Next, as to the "misstatements" which are adopted from Napier's own correspondence.

1. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"It is incorrect to say Napier, before accepting the Portuguese command of Donna Maria's fleet, stood out for the pecuniary rewards."

Napier wrote ('War in Portugal,' i. 324-5):—

"I shall not hesitate on taking the command on the inclosed terms—1. Admiral Sartorius must be acquainted by the Government of their intention to supersede him [a widely different condition, by the way, from what Mrs. Jodrell says]; 3. Six months' pay must be paid in advance to myself and officers; 4. My life must be insured for a year for 10,000."

And the agent with whom Napier was treating wrote on May 18th (*ib.*, 337):—

"Il n'est que juste que vous receviez six mois d'avance de la solde.....Votre vie sera aussi assurée pour la valeur de 10,000.....Les deux conditions principales que vous aviez mises.....se trouvent donc remplies."

2. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"True, he was anxious for the Mediterranean command on Admiral Dundas's assurance that he had not applied for it."

But Napier himself wrote to Lord John Russell on September 29th, 1851, setting forth his own mighty deeds, and continuing:—

"Compare these services, my lord, as well as my war services, with those of Admiral Dundas. Without meaning any disparagement to him, to whose personal merits I render full justice, I must be allowed to say he has not had the opportunity of performing services of equal importance. He hardly ever saw a shot fired, and has not been actually at sea for upwards of thirty years, with the exception of going as Sir William Parker's flag captain to Lisbon for a few months upwards of twenty years ago. Ask yourself, then, if I have not reason to complain of the intended arrangement."

And again on December 16th:—

"In your first letter you told me you should only weigh the merits of the officers eligible for the Mediterranean command. You then thought Admiral Dundas would be a vice-admiral, and you could easily throw me overboard as not being eligible; but when you decided not to wait till that time, it was necessary to find another excuse to get rid of me."

The letters were published in the *Times* of December 19th, 1851.

Lastly, as to the 'D.N.B.'s' statements relating to the Syrian campaign, Mrs. Jodrell thinks they "are most incorrect and unfair"; she says "the change of wind obliged him [Napier] to deviate from Sir R. Stopford's plan of attack." Sir Henry Codrington, whose interest in Napier's manoeuvre was immediate and personal—for it exposed the Talbot to very great danger—says most distinctly that there was no change of wind. By many corroborating pieces of evidence I have convinced myself that Codrington's account of this affair is substantially correct. He was one of the calmest, most level-headed men I have known, and assuredly had no interest in misrepresenting Napier's conduct. But the events of 1840 had certainly not implanted any deep love for Napier in his breast.

I see there is one other "misstatement" which I have not noticed. "The same assertion," says Mrs. Jodrell, "is false as regards the entering into action on the 5th of July off St. Vincent." I have really no idea what it means. The 'D.N.B.' does not make any assertion with respect to entering into action on July 5th, except that "in material force the Miguelite squadron was very far superior to that of the queen, although in fighting efficiency it was inferior." Does Mrs. Jodrell mean that this is false? If she will look again, she will find that it is very exactly true.

J. K. LAUGHTON.



## Literary Gossip.

MR. RAWSON GARDINER, we are glad to hear, is recovering from his recent attack; on the other hand, we regret to say that Lord Acton has been lying somewhat seriously ill at his house in Cambridge. At the beginning of the vacation, it seems, he broke down from overwork, and at one time his condition caused considerable anxiety, but a decided improvement has now set in. This improvement has so far been maintained, and the patient has been allowed to get up for a few hours in the day. Lord Acton will, however, require a long rest, and will probably leave England as soon as he is able to be moved. This will unavoidably delay the publication of the first volume of the 'Cambridge Modern History,' which he is editing; but it is understood that the book is so near completion that it may be expected to appear shortly after a recovery is made.

THE Women Writers' Dinner will take place on Monday, June 17th, and, as heretofore, it will be held at the Criterion. Mrs. Harrison (Lucas Malet) will take the chair.

THE foundation of the Athenæum Club in 1824 was mainly due to the exertions of John Wilson Croker, but up to a few days ago the club possessed no portrait or memorial of its chief founder. The committee have lately remedied this defect by purchasing a fine marble bust of Croker by Chantrey. The walls of the passage leading to the new upper smoking-room are now lined with an interesting series of drawings and engravings illustrative of the history of the club house.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish in May, under the title of 'Sir Harry Parkes in China,' a condensed edition of the life of the eminent consul and diplomatist which originally appeared in two volumes a few years ago. The author, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, has recast the former work and added fresh matter. In conjunction with Mr. Michie's 'Englishman in China,' the life of Sir Harry Parkes forms a complete record of British relations with the Celestial Empire since 1840.

THE Readers' Dinner, originally fixed for this evening, has been postponed at the request of Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, who is prevented from returning to London by the election for the Monmouth District.

THE College of Preceptors has for many years nursed a special Teachers' Training Fund, and recently it tried the experiment of appointing a principal of a day training college for secondary teachers, and offering distinct courses of instruction for young men entering the scholastic profession. Owing to the indifference of the Head Masters, and the long delay in opening a professional register, this experiment was not successful. We are informed that the College is now contemplating the renewal of its effort to provide a systematic course of training for secondary teachers.

MR. W. H. ALLNUTT, formerly of the Bodleian Library, has followed Henry Bradshaw in discovering four more leaves of the old printed, but otherwise non-existent, black-letter edition of the 'Romance of Sir Generides,' used as waste in the binding of

a book in a private library. The leaves are signed X iij, X iiij, and on the leaf corresponding to X iiij is a cut, with the legend "Now Natanel goth to the castell gate." This is l. 6856, p. 218, of Dr. Aldis Wright's edition of the seven-line version of the romance for the Early English Text Society in 1872-8:—

Now Natanelle goth to the Castell gate,  
And brought this Woman streight vnto the kyng.

Dr. Wright had previously discovered some other leaves of the black-letter version among the papers of Sir J. Fenn, the first editor of the Paston Letters. These were printed in the couplet text of the poem edited for the Roxburghe Club in 1865 by Dr. Furnivall.

MRS. HUBBARD writes:—

"In a question of disputed versions an old memory may possibly be of some value. More than half a century ago I often heard the Lord Chatham epigram from my father. With him it was always—

Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn,  
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan:  
Sir Richard, eager to be at 'em,  
Was waiting too: for whom? Lord Chatham.

ANOTHER correspondent writes:—

"In your review of 'The Rifle Brigade,' by Walter Wood, the writer refers to the 'well-known doggerel' lines about Lord Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan. Mr. Wood gives the first line:—

Lord Chatham with his sword undrawn.

This your reviewer says should run:—

The Earl of Chatham with his sword drawn.

Drawn or undrawn, there is not much point in the line, and the emendation is a lame line besides; but, as I believe, the line originally ran:—

Chatham, impatient for the dawn,

alluding to the combined action by the land and sea forces intended to take place at daybreak. I had this from an accomplished friend, the late Mr. Carrick Moore, whose reminiscences, through his father Dr. Moore and his uncle Sir John, reach back to the date of Walcheren."

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation the autobiography of Mr. Booker T. Washington, entitled 'Up from Slavery.' The author rose from the position of slave-boy to that of principal of a school with a staff of eighty men and women, and he was the first of his race to receive a New England degree.

A MEMOIR of the late Rev. Edward White is about to be undertaken, with the consent of the family, by Mr. F. A. Freer. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. Any letters in the hands of friends which may be useful will be gratefully received by the editor, and will be returned in due course. Such correspondence can be sent either to Mr. Freer, Woodfield Road, Redland, Bristol, or to the publisher.

ON May 1st Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish two new novels: 'Pacifico,' by John Randal; and 'The Archbishop and the Lady,' by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. 'Pacifico' is a romance of to-day, dealing with English concession-hunters and cosmopolitan cut-throats. The scene is laid in the caverns and castles of an Italian island hitherto unknown to history. 'The Archbishop and the Lady' is dedicated to Madame Juliette Adam, a sojourn at whose beautiful home suggested to the author the setting for a part of the story.

A PORTION (consisting of about fifty pages quarto) of the original autograph manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe' will be sold

by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on May 9th. These pages are portions of the second and third volumes only, and formed lot 9 of the sale of Scott MSS. at Evans's on August 19th, 1831, when they were purchased for 12*l.* by Mr. Rumbold, M.P. Another portion of this autograph MS., consisting of fifty-eight leaves, was sold at Sotheby's in June, 1894. These two portions form probably all that was written in Scott's own autograph, as most of this novel was written by an amanuensis at his dictation.

THE Norwegian Club, of which Mr. Edmund Gosse is the president, will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, May 2nd. Among the guests will be Mr. Thomas Hardy, the Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and Sir George Scott Robertson.

BESIDES the excellent article on the late Queen, which has been widely talked about, the current *Quarterly* contains a singularly good biography of the late Bishop of London. Dr. Garnett has contributed a judicious study of Dr. Creighton to the new number of the *English Historical Review*. To the instances given of the bishop's versatility we may add one that is not, we think, mentioned in either periodical. He found or made time, in the midst of overwhelming calls upon him, to attend occasionally the meetings of the committee engaged in bringing into existence the British School at Rome. We presume that he found relief from the burdens imposed on him in directing his mind to matters so far removed from the subjects that daily occupied him.

THE Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, with two or three exceptions, having memorialized the Board in favour of inviting the heads of the Roman Catholic Church to undertake the instruction of their co-religionists in the College, the Board has recalled the fact that it made a like proposal in 1873 to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, who replied that Roman Catholics attended Trinity College in opposition to the wish of the ecclesiastical authorities.

THE May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a paper on 'The Free State Boer,' by an Imperial Yeoman who, as a prisoner of war, learned to know a good deal of him, and whose verdict is on the whole a favourable one.

REGARDING the advance of women as one of the most notable signs of the nineteenth century, the editor of *Lloyd's News* has approached the leaders of the Women Workers' Union, and the result of several conferences is that some two-score ladies of title have undertaken to write a series of papers on topics of special interest to women readers. Countesses, duchesses, and others will come forward with homely hints and plain lessons, that it is hoped will tend to the further progress, development, and benefit of women in all ranks of life.

THE late Mr. Edward Quaille's library, which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on May 10th and 11th, includes, as was expected, some interesting illuminated and other manuscripts. There are over twenty Books of Hours, chiefly illuminated MSS. of the fifteenth century. Some of these are very choice examples, and will bring high prices. The series of fifteenth-

century Offices comprises several finely decorated examples. The sale will also include several books with painted edges by Edwards of Halifax, and books of prints and portraits.

THE Oxford "Horace Club" is about to publish a volume of verse, being contributions read at its meetings since its foundation. It was started by Mr. Arnold Ward, of Balliol, who was the first "Arbiter" just three years ago. The pieces it will contain are largely written by his undergraduate friends and contemporaries, Mr. J. Buchan, Mr. Raymond Asquith, Mr. H. T. Baker, Mr. Cuthbert Medd, and others; and there are also contributions by seniors, either young graduates like Prof. J. S. Phillimore or Mr. H. Belloc, or old hands like Mr. A. G. Butler, Mr. A. D. Godley, the Rev. H. C. Beeching, Dr. J. Williams, the President of Magdalen, and Prof. York Powell. The volume, which will be called 'The Book of the Horace Club,' will be produced by Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Broad Street, Oxford.

MR. E. MARSTON, the veteran publisher, is reprinting the sketches 'Booksellers of Other Days,' which he contributed to the *Publishers' Circular*.

AT the last monthly meeting of the board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 97l. 15s. 8d. was voted for the relief of fifty-seven members and widows of members.

THE yearly meeting of German librarians will be held at Gotha on May 30th and 31st. After the reading of the report the following amongst other subjects will be introduced: 'Libraries and the Publishing Trade,' by Prof. Schulz, of Leipzig; 'A Bibliography of German Periodical Literature before the Year 1896,' by Dr. Berg-höffer, of Frankfurt; 'On the Purchase of Complete Libraries,' by the head librarian of Tübingen (Dr. Geiger); 'Practical Methods for the Protection of Single Sheets,' by Herr Loubier, assistant librarian at Berlin; 'The Ducal Library in Gotha,' by Dr. Ehwald, keeper of the library; and 'Traces of the German Travelling Printers in Italian Libraries and Archives,' by Dr. Molitor, of Münster.

A NEW and materially enlarged edition of the German verbatim edition of the 'Copyright Laws and Treaties of all Countries,' revised by the secretary of the International Bureaux for Intellectual Property, Prof. Ernst Röhrlsberger, will shortly be issued.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include the Return of Fleets, Great Britain and Foreign Countries (9d.); Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (1s. 9½d.); Reports on the Educational Systems of the Chief Colonies of the British Empire (4s. 8d.); Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales (3½d.); Abstract of Accounts of the University of Glasgow (2½d.); Return of Endowed Charities in the Parish of St. Clement Danes (7d.); and some Correspondence with regard to the curious Foundation of St. Cross, under which many of our readers have doubtless in the past obtained their crust and sup (½d.).

## SCIENCE

### ELEMENTARY MANUALS.

*Practical Organic Chemistry, for Advanced Students.* By J. B. Cohen, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—To the enthusiastic student of organic chemistry the royal road to abiding knowledge is practical synthesis. The student who, with an understanding of each, works through the various stages in the preparation of a complicated organic body, finally evolving so many grammes of the pure substance, on which to study its reactions, has probably acquired more useful knowledge of his science than is obtainable in any other way. And it is this method of teaching which Dr. Cohen has done much to make attractive in his book, which in the space of 270 pages gives clear and practical directions for the preparation of ninety-six important organic compounds, with many formulae and equations and the most important reactions. The descriptions indicate extensive knowledge of the numerous laboratory pitfalls, difficulties, and dangers which occur in the actual making of organic substances. The quantities of material required and actual yield obtainable are given in all cases. There are short, but adequate descriptions of the determination of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, halogens, melting and boiling points, specific gravities, vapour density, &c., and useful appendices. The author in his preface makes some remarks, one of which all practical chemists and pathologists, who have to use gallons of alcohol per annum, will readily endorse:—

"May I, in the name of teachers of organic chemistry, appeal to the Board of Inland Revenue, on behalf of scientific and technical education, to provide institutions for higher education in science with a limited quantity of pure alcohol free of duty, thereby placing schools of chemistry in this country in the same position as those on the Continent."

He also attacks the Gilbertian legislation which puts the quack nostrum manufacturer on the back with a 1½d. in the shilling revenue tax. He again attacks another grievance in speaking of

"certain examining bodies, who still adhere to the old system of testing a student's knowledge of practical organic chemistry by means of the qualitative analysis of certain meaningless mixtures."

The book is one which will be especially useful in private laboratories, and might well be the means of converting a dabbler into a chemist. We venture to hope, however, that in Dr. Cohen's next edition certain omissions may be repaired. There is no description of Kjeldahl's nitrogen method, nor of the organo-metallic bodies like zinc-ethyl. And surely, if Victor Meyer's method for vapour densities is not too elementary for inclusion in "advanced" description, he might have given us the preparation of such a body as mercaptan; and in the section on succinic acid the instructive synthesis of an alkaline succinate through the final stages of ethylene dibromide and succino-nitrile, in which the yield is at least as great as that of the somewhat difficult and expensive method of Schmitt. The illustrations are clear and sufficient, but the usefulness of the book is impaired by its defective index, which, for example, actually does not contain either "nitrogen" or "paraffin."

*Chloroform.* By Edward Lawrie, M.B. Edin. (Churchill).—This thin quarto is described as "a manual for students and practitioners," but it is more obviously a controversial pamphlet in support of the author's well-known view of the physiological action of chloroform. Only fifteen pages are devoted to practical directions in giving chloroform, and these, with the clear and interesting records of some half dozen cases from the author's practice, are all that the student or practitioner is likely to be grateful for. The method recommended and explained is that of Syme, and the author rightly insists

upon the importance of neglecting the pulse and of attending only to the actions of the medullary centres during administration. The student will be puzzled to find that no reference is made to observations of the pupil. The rest of the book, and the main bulk of it, is taken up with a technical account of the chief experiments and conclusions of the Hyderabad Commission and some unpublished experiments of Prof. Rutherford. All these are for the discussion of experimental physiologists, and can be read intelligently by no one else. The author's account of Prof. Rutherford's work is very incomplete, and as it stands by no means supports the derived conclusions. The imperfection of the record is not removed by the photographic reproduction of MS. notes taken during an experiment, which the author, with a naïveté unusual in scientific literature, has given to supplement the printed text. We hope to see these observations adequately described in the pages of a technical journal.

*Text Book of Vertebrate Zoology.* By J. S. Kingsley. (London, Bell & Sons; New York, Holt & Co.)—We regret that we have no word of welcome for this book in England. It may be adapted to certain classes in America, but we cannot see why it should have found an English publisher. It is too sketchy and incomplete to be an addition to our text-books, and its existence will increase the perplexity of the student, who has a fatal facility for buying the less suitable text-books. The figures are of unequal value, but some are distinctly bad. The writer allows that the work is a compilation; he could hardly have been expected to add that his own original researches have been chiefly in fields so different that he is not sufficiently equipped with the knowledge that would enable him to discriminate between his various authorities.

### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A PENUMBRAL eclipse of the moon will occur on the evening of the 3rd prox., but only the latter part of it will be visible in Western Europe, as the moon does not rise until 7<sup>h</sup> 28<sup>m</sup>. Greenwich time, when the eclipse will be more than half over. The great eclipse of the year will be the total solar one of the 18th prox., the central line of which will pass over the Indian Ocean (just skirting the south coast of Madagascar) and the large Australasian islands, the duration of totality being longest in Sumatra and Borneo. In Australia a partial eclipse will be visible, very large in the northern parts and almost total at Cape York. The planet Mercury will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 14th prox., but may become visible in the evening about the end of the month. Venus will be at superior conjunction with the sun early in the morning of the 1st prox., and will scarcely be visible as an evening star until June. Mars is now not far from the star Regulus, moving during May and June in an easterly direction through the constellation Leo; he will be due south at 7 o'clock in the evening on the 10th prox. Jupiter is increasing in brilliancy as a morning star, rising now soon after midnight in the constellation Sagittarius. Saturn is nearly due east of Jupiter, and rises a little later in the same constellation; he will be in conjunction with the moon shortly after rising on the morning of the 9th prox.

At the request of Herr Max Wolf, the small planets Nos. 447 and 448, discovered by himself and Herr Schwassmann on October 27th, 1899, have received from Dr. J. Palisa, of Vienna, the names Valentine and Natalie respectively.

*The Total Solar Eclipse, 1900.*—Report of the Expeditions organized by the British Astronomical Association to observe the Total Solar Eclipse of 1900, May 28. Edited by E. Walter Maunder, F.R.A.S. ('Knowledge' Office, 326, High Holborn.)—The interest in the study of the physical



phenomena which become visible on the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun may be said to date from that of 1715, but it was not till long afterwards that astronomers undertook expeditions to places on the shadow-path of such eclipses in order to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the obscuration of the sun for studying the nature of the fainter light surrounding him which only then becomes visible. Such expeditions may, in fact, be said to have commenced in 1842, when a fine total eclipse passed across the south of Europe on the 8th of July. The Scandinavian peninsula attracted astronomers in the same way in July, 1851, whilst the Spanish was the locality favoured on the 18th of the same month in 1860. But the increased facilities for travelling made astronomers unwilling to lose the advantages offered by the long duration of totality of the eclipse of August 18th, 1868, and several expeditions took part in its observation. From that time, in whatever accessible parts of the world an eclipse was predicted to be total (that is, of course, if the shadow-track anywhere crossed land), to those places repaired parties of observers provided with telescopes and other instruments. That young and energetic body the British Astronomical Association, which came into being in 1891, has taken a particularly active part in organizing such expeditions from its members. The handsome volume which appeared in 1899, giving a record of their observations of the Indian eclipse of January 22nd in the previous year, will be in the recollection, if not the hands, of most of our readers. Success attended them on that occasion all along the line; and the same may be said of the eclipse which was total in the south-eastern States of North America, the Spanish Peninsula (after crossing the Atlantic), and on the north coast of Africa, on the 28th of May, 1900. The volume now before us describes the observations then obtained; and it is edited by Mr. E. W. Maunder, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, who, accompanied and aided by his wife, observed it himself at Algiers. Photography has, since 1860, played a great and ever-increasing part in the registration of eclipse phenomena; and Mr. Maunder does not fail to furnish in the work before us some excellent specimens of views taken by its means. The extension of our knowledge of the corona (especially the study of its outer parts) is now the principal aim of the physical observation of eclipses. As we proceed in our study new problems of detail force themselves upon our attention, one of the most recent being those connected with the dark rifts\* in the corona. An American astronomer, Prof. D. P. Todd, of Amherst, witnessed this eclipse at Tripoli, on the coast of Africa, the most easterly point at which it was observed. An English man of science, the Rev. J. M. Bacon, went to North Carolina, and observed it at Wadesborough there, as a part of the scheme of the Association, so that his account is chronicled in this volume. In concluding our brief notice of a work replete with interest, we heartily wish Mr. Maunder and his companions and colleagues full success in the expedition on which they are now voyaging to observe the long total eclipse due on the 18th of next month.

## SOCIETIES.

**BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—April 17.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. C. E. Keyser gave a very interesting exhibition of photographic lantern-slides illustrating the Norman tympana of English doorways. There were over 170 slides, besides a large number of bromide enlargements arranged in series on the walls round the room. Mr. Keyser explained that he did not intend to give a lecture or to read a paper, but simply to offer a few remarks upon the subject of the views as each was shown, with the name of

\* The positions of these are clearly shown in a drawing formed by Mr. W. H. Wesley from the photographs, which is reproduced as a frontispiece to this volume.

the church from which it was taken. The exhibition had been given before several other societies, and the collection of photographs, which is being continually added to, is certainly a magnificent one and of its kind unique.—A paper was contributed by Mr. T. Cann Hughes upon some recent discoveries at Bleasdale, Lancashire. These discoveries consist of a group of prehistoric remains occupying a prominent position on a knoll of boulders in the midst of an amphitheatre of moorland hills due west of Fairsnape Farm. Mr. Shadrach Jackson, with the help of Mr. Kelsall, the occupier of the farm, made a series of excavations in what he suspected to be an early British burial-place. Two circles of timber were met with, the outer being 150 ft. in diameter, composed of round logs of oak placed closely side by side, five in a row and forming a kind of platform. The inner circle is much more complex, and is 75 ft. in diameter. In the centre of the circle was found a rectangular hole which had been filled with wood ashes, and in the hole a group of three cinerary urns was discovered. Two of the urns contained calcined human bones; a small cup was also found in the mouth of one of the urns in an inverted position. The features of this remarkable discovery are all characteristic of the Bronze Age, and a fuller account which is to appear in due course will be awaited with great interest.—Mr. Patrick, Hon. Secretary, announced that the Congress would be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, from Thursday, July 18th, to Wednesday, July 24th, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, of Barmoor Castle, Beal, Northumberland.

**NUMISMATIC.**—April 18.—Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair.—The President exhibited a series of aurei (in splendid condition) of Pertinax, Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, &c.; also a copper coin of Athens of imperial times, showing on the reverse a military figure placing a Persian captive before a trophy, supposed to be copied from a relief on the memorial erected to those who fell at Marathon.—Mr. L. Bardasano sent for exhibition a photograph of a large and unique silver medal engraved with the scene of a naval action, which was awarded to John Breton, a Guernsey pilot, who on June 8th, 1794, by skilful seamanship, prevented the capture off Guernsey of H.M.S. Eurydice by a French squadron. The medal was presented to Breton by Major-General Small, the Lieutenant-Governor of the island.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton read a paper on 'The Coins of William I. and II. and the Sequence of the Types.' After referring to the law of *monetatum*, which restricted a change of type in the coinage to every third year, the writer proceeded to classify the coins in their chronological sequence, assigning eight distinct types to William I. and five to William II. This classification enabled Mr. Carlyon-Britton to offer some suggestions respecting the point of division of the coinages of the two reigns, a question which hitherto had baffled the ingenuity of numismatists. In support of his views he cited the evidence of the more important finds of coins of that period. Series of coins illustrating the paper were exhibited by Mr. Carlyon-Britton and Mr. L. A. Lawrence from their cabinets.

**ZOOLOGICAL.**—April 16.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during March, and called special attention to a male Tasmanian wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), received in exchange on March 19th, and to a further series of Indian birds presented to the Society by Mr. E. W. Harper.—Mr. Selater exhibited (on behalf of Mr. Phil Robinson) an old copperplate engraving (published in 1771) by George Stubbs, jun., from a painting by George Stubbs, sen., representing a specimen of the mountain zebra (*Equus zebra*).—A letter was read from Mr. L. A. Borradaile, stating that the crustacean described by him at the meeting on November 20th, 1900, as *Armadillidium pacificum* belonged to the genus *Cubaris* and not to *Armadillidium*.—A communication was read from Mr. W. L. Distant, entitled 'A Revision of the Insects of the Order Rhynchota belonging to the Family Coreidae in the Hope Collection at Oxford,' supplementary to the paper on the same subject already published in the *Proceedings* (cf. *P. Z. S.*, 1900, p. 807).—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a series of notes on earthworms, comprising (1) an account of some earthworms from Eastern Tropical Africa in the collection of the British Museum; (2) a note on the spermatophores of *Polytoreutus*; (3) a note on the spermatophores of *Stuhlmannia*; (4) remarks on the ovaries, oviducts, and spermatids of *Stuhlmannia*; and (5) a contribution to our knowledge of the genus *Gordiodrilus*. He also read a paper on the anatomy of the open-billed stork (*Anastomus oscitans*), based on an examination of a specimen of this bird that had died in the Society's gardens. The author was of opinion that the structural differences between *Anastomus* and the typical storks were so slight

that they did not warrant the placing of this bird in a separate family or subfamily.—Dr. H. Lyster Jameson sent a paper on the mother-of-pearl oysters (*Margaritifera*), based upon a study of the series in the British Museum and upon an examination of a large series of marketable mother-of-pearl oysters in the London shell warehouses. It dealt with the specific identity, geographical distribution, local variation, original name, and synonymy of the different members of *Margaritifera*. The subgenus was divided into two sections, characterized respectively by the absence or presence of rudimentary hinge-teeth. Several new species and local forms were described in this paper.—A communication from Miss Emily M. Sharpe contained a list of the Lepidoptera collected by Mr. Ewart S. Grogan during his expedition from the Cape to Cairo. The names of sixty-six species represented in the collection were enumerated in the paper. Two of these were described as new under the names *Amauris grogani* and *Gnophodes grogani*.

**CHEMICAL.**—April 18.—Prof. Emerson Reynolds, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Researches on Moorland Waters: Part II. On the Origin of the Combined Chlorine,' by Mr. W. Ackroyd, 'Robinin, Violaquercitrin, and Oxytritin,' by Mr. A. G. Perkin, 'Preparation of Orthodimethoxybenzoin, and a New Method of preparing Salicylaldehyde dimethyl ether,' by Mr. J. C. Irvine, 'Action of Alkyl Haloids on Aldoximes and Ketoximes,' Part II., and 'The Supposed Existence of Two Isomeric Triethyloxamines,' by Messrs. W. R. Dunstan and E. Goulding, 'Nitrocamphene, Aminocamphene, and Hydroxycamphene,' and 'Action of Hydroxylamine on the Anhydrides of Bromonitrocamphan,' by Mr. M. O. Forster, 'On the Estimation of Cocaine and on Di-iodo-cocaine Hydrochloride,' by Messrs. W. Garsed and J. N. Collie, 'Note on Acetonylaceton and Condensation of Acetonylaceton with Hydrazine Hydrate,' by Mr. T. Gray, 'Preparation of Synthetical Glucosides,' by Messrs. H. Ryan and W. S. Mills, 'The Influence of Cane Sugar on the Conductivities of Potassium Chloride and Potassium Hydroxide, with Evidence of Salt Formation in the Latter Case,' by Messrs. C. J. Martin and O. Masson, 'The Aluminium-Mercury Couple: Part III. Chlorination of Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Presence of the Couple; the Constitution of the Dichlorotoluenes,' by Messrs. J. B. Cohen and H. D. Dakin, 'A Modification of Gutzeit's Test for Arsenic,' by Mr. E. Dowdard, 'A Contribution to the Chemistry of the Triazoles,' by Messrs. G. Young and W. H. Oates, 'On the Chemistry and Toxicology of Nerium Odorum, with a Description of a Newly Separated Active Principle,' by Mr. Chunilal Bose, and 'Change and Interaction in Organic Compounds' and 'The Mechanism of the Claisen Reaction,' by Mr. A. Lapworth.

**HISTORICAL.**—April 18.—Dr. G. W. Prothero, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. W. F. Reddaway on the diplomatic relations between England and the Mark of Brandenburg during the electorate of Frederick William, the 'Great Elector,' based upon the Foreign Office papers in the Public Record Office (Germany and German States) during the period 1640-88, chiefly such as related to the embassy of the famous English diplomatist Sir Thomas Roe.—A discussion followed, in which the Master of Peterhouse and Dr. Emil Reich took part.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—April 23.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—It was announced that three Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that nine candidates had been admitted as Students.—The last ballot of the session resulted in the election of one Honorary Member, six Members, and fifteen Associate Members.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Institute of Actuaries, 53.—'The Valuation of Staff Pension Funds,' Mr. H. W. Manly.
- SOCIETY OF ARTS, 8.—'Alloys,' Lecture II., Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen. (Cantor Lectures).
- SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 8.—'The Ownership of the Highways,' Mr. A. C. Salter.
- GEOGRAPHICAL, 8.—'Travels in Central Kurdistan,' Major F. R. Mansel.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Cellular Physiology, with Special Reference to the Enzymes and Ferments,' Lecture III., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
- SOCIETY OF ARTS, 8.—'The British West Indies,' Sir N. Lubbock.
- INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 5.—Annual Meeting.
- WED. Archæological Institute, 4.—'The Pyrenean Neighbour, or the Vicinal System in the Western Pyrenees,' Mr. A. R. Whiteway. 'Cast Iron,' Mr. H. Longden.
- BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 4.—Annual Meeting: 'The Forta Nigra Treasure of Treves,' Mr. T. Cato Worfold.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION, 3.—Annual Meeting.
- SOCIETY OF ARTS, 8.—'Thames Steamboat Service,' Mr. A. F. Ellis.
- ENTOMOLOGICAL, 8.—'The Metamorphoses of *Eschus cyaneus*, illustrated by Photographs taken from Life,' Mr. F. Knott. 'The Classification of a New Family of the Lepidoptera,' Sir G. F. Hampson.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Arthur Sullivan,' Lecture I., Sir A. C. Mackenzie.

- THURS. Royal. 4j.  
 — Hellenic. 5.—'A Discovery of Marbles related to the Pediments of the Parthenon,' Prof. C. Waldstein.  
 — Chemical. 8.—'Ballot for Fellows.' The Synthetical Formation of Bridged-Rings: Part I. Some Derivatives of Bicyclopentane, Prof. W. H. Perkin, Jun., and Dr. J. F. Thorpe.  
 — Linnean. 8.—'Studies in Heterogenesis,' Prof. H. C. Bastian.  
 — Institution of Civil Engineers. 8.—'Repetition of Dr. Clowes's James Forrest Lecture.  
 — Institution of Electrical Engineers. 8.—'An Instrument for measuring the Permeability of Iron and Steel,' Messrs. C. G. Lamb and M. Walker. 'A Watt-Hour Meter,' Mr. F. Holden.  
 — Society of Antiquaries. 8j.  
 — Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Stencil Painting as an Art,' Mrs. E. Hart.  
 FRI. Society of Arts. 8.—'Polyphase Electric Working,' Lecture II., Mr. A. C. Eborall. (Howard Lectures.)  
 — Philological. 8.—Annual Meeting: 'The Influence of Norman Pronunciation upon that of Middle-English,' Prof. Skeat.  
 SAT. Royal Institution. 3.—'Memory,' Mr. C. Merdier.  
 Royal Institution. 3.—'Climate: its Causes and its Effects,' Lecture III., Mr. J. Y. Buchanan.

## FINE ARTS

## BOOKS ON CATHEDRALS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

*The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester.* By W. H. St. John Hope. (Mitchell & Hughes.)—A scientific general history of English Gothic architecture will scarcely become possible until at least the greater buildings of the Middle Ages have been studied with the care they deserve. Mr. Hope's masterly work on Rochester Cathedral is an important contribution in this direction, and it may safely be pronounced to be the best cathedral monograph which has appeared since Prof. Willis's time. Mr. Hope has ransacked all the available sources of documentary evidence on his subject, and he has also profited by the researches of other inquirers; among these we may principally mention the late Prof. Willis, the late Mr. J. T. Irvine, who was clerk of works during Scott's "restoration," and the Rev. G. M. Livett, who investigated the plan of the Saxon church (the foundations of which were discovered in 1888). A residence of four years in Rochester gave Mr. Hope ample opportunity for a critical study of the building, and the result is a scholarly history which reflects credit both on the writer and on English architectural archaeology. The work is illustrated by five large plans of the church and precinct. The historical ground plans, with the works of the different building periods distinguished by as many as twelve different colours, with a tint to distinguish the parts which were roofed in, are models of what such plans should be and rarely are. Of the other illustrations, the drawings by Mr. Roland W. Paul are admirable records of the architectural facts which they delineate.

The history of the church is much more complicated than that of many of our cathedral churches, and it presents many difficulties, some of which perhaps will never be definitely solved. The foundations beneath the western end of the existing church may possibly represent the church of 604, and their plan is remarkably similar to that of St. Pancras, Canterbury. Of the building works undertaken between the time of this early church and the Norman Conquest scarcely any evidence has survived. In 1082 or 1083 Lanfranc substituted Benedictine monks for the secular canons of the earlier foundation; in 1077 he had consecrated Gundulf, formerly a monk of his own abbey of Bec, as Bishop of Rochester, and during Gundulf's episcopate of thirty years almost the whole church was rebuilt. Mr. Hope gives a conjectural plan of Gundulf's church, which shows an eastern arm six bays in length, of which the four easternmost were raised upon an undercroft. This eastern arm, with its aisles, was square ended, and is an early example of the eastern extension which became so marked a characteristic of English church-plan. Mr. Hope's plan shows extremely narrow transepts, only some fifteen feet in width, which, as he says, are without parallel in a church of this scale. The evidence for these narrow transepts appears to rest only on Mr. Irvine's discovery of the footings of the pilaster buttresses, which, he thought, clasped the south-west angle of the original south transept. This plan involves an

additional pier to each of the nave arcades eastward of the last remaining piers, with an eastern bay wider than the other bays of the nave, for which Mr. Livett's explanation (quoted by Mr. Hope) seems to us to be quite inadequate. The fact that the existing easternmost piers would give a crossing of the normal square form appears to us to suggest that some other explanation must be found for Mr. Irvine's discovery of footings, without accepting transepts the narrowness of which is entirely out of line with all known Norman plans. The nave of Rochester presents the unusual characteristic of a triforium open to the aisles. This can scarcely have been the original intention, though the existence of a wall passage in the triforium stage shows that, when the latter was constructed, the idea of vaulting the aisles in the usual way must have been abandoned. The quotation from Prof. Willis, which suggests that the peculiarity may have been borrowed from St. Stephen's, Caen, is clearly a mistake, for the aisles of this church were originally vaulted in the normal manner. The history of the later enlargements and alterations is admirably told by Mr. Hope, with the assistance of his excellent plans, and is followed by a description of the antiquities and ritual arrangements of the church, and its tombs, to which some forty pages are devoted. The book is completed by an account of the monastic buildings, illustrated by two large plans. Mr. Hope's work may be confidently recommended as a model to future writers of the architectural history of our cathedral churches.

*Bell's Cathedral Series—Worcester.* By Edward F. Strange.—*Bell's Handbooks to Continental Churches—Chartres.* By H. J. L. J. Massé.—*Rouen.* By the Rev. Thomas Perkins. (Bell & Sons.)—Mr. Strange's handbook to Worcester Cathedral, like most of those in Bell's series, of which he is one of the editors, is much above the level of ordinary cathedral handbooks, and is well illustrated. It is marked, however, by the same faults which we have noticed in reviewing other books of this series. Scarcely any attempt is made to explain the story of the building, or to show how the present structure grew out of the original plan. It is true that the first chapter is entitled a history of the building, but it is really little more than a summary of documentary evidences and a catalogue of events. It would not have been difficult to compile an epitome of Prof. Willis's excellent analysis of the church which would have related the story of its growth and explained the relation of works of different periods to each other. That it is quite possible to do this in an ordinary handbook is proved by Canon Greenwell's 'Durham Cathedral,' and we think that the editors of this series would have done well to follow the example of this, the best handbook to any English cathedral which has yet been written. This course would, it is true, have involved the abandonment of the usual guidebook method of describing first the exterior and then the interior, a method designed to save the visitors' legs; but that desirable result might have been easily attained by the addition of a good index (Mr. Strange's book has none). The plan of the cathedral is larger than some of those in the earlier handbooks, but it is without a scale, and does not show the lines of the vaults. No plan of the crypt is given, although this is essential to an understanding of the eleventh-century church. Mr. Strange, indeed, speaks of the crypt as "one of the chief glories, not only of this cathedral, but of all English ecclesiastical architecture," and yet he contents himself with a single page of description, less than half the space devoted to a specification of the modern organ.

Messrs. Bell commence a similar series of handbooks to continental churches with Chartres and Rouen. Mr. Massé's handbook to Gloucester Cathedral is one of the best of the

English series, and his book on Chartres is on the whole very well written. The chapter on the history of the cathedral fulfils its title better than some of the corresponding chapters in the English handbooks. It is illustrated by a plan of Fulbert's church (1020-8), which, however, includes, without any distinction of shading, parts of the church which are certainly later than Fulbert's time. A plan of the crypt is provided (without scale), and Mr. Massé says that the martyrium still shows evidences of the fourth-century Gallo-Roman work. If this date is to be accepted, the masonry in question was not part of a church, as he seems to think, but part of the enclosing wall of the Gallo-Roman city. Mr. Massé's account of the western towers and façade would have been much improved if he had studied the careful analysis of this part of the cathedral by M. Maurice Lanore, which was published recently in the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*. Mr. Massé states that the south tower was begun in 1110, but the north tower—the so-called *clocher neuf*—which is the earlier of the two, was commenced after the fire of 1134, and the south tower—the *clocher vieux*—about ten or eleven years later. The book contains a list of subjects of the magnificent glass which is one of the chief glories of the cathedral, itself one of the grandest building conceptions of the Middle Ages. The plan of the cathedral is without a scale. A short description of the other churches and ancient buildings in Chartres is also included in the book, which has no index.

Mr. Perkins's handbook to Rouen is not so satisfactory. The chapter on the history of the building (the cathedral) affords the reader no idea whatever of the growth of the structure. Instead of this we have the usual story of the dread of the Last Judgment before the year 1000, with the curious information that in the eleventh century wood as a building material gave place to stone. This is followed by an entirely imaginary distinction between the origin of the great English and French churches. The former, we are told, were built by ecclesiastics or great nobles, and the latter by the people. When we come to the history of the actual structure we learn that the lower part of the Tour Saint-Romain is all "that remains of the eleventh-century church," which must mean the church consecrated in 1063; although, as a matter of fact, this tower is one of the best-known examples of the "transition" in Normandy, and was built probably between 1145 and 1160. It is now recognized as the earliest example in Normandy of the influence of the powerful school of the Ile de France—influence which, Mr. Perkins seems to think, did not reach Rouen until the thirteenth-century choir had been completed. Round-headed windows, such as those in the lower part of this tower, are "familiar to us in our Norman churches," but, Mr. Perkins tells us, "are not so often met with in Normandy itself." The book contains other bad examples of loose chronology: for example, the central tower of St. Ouen, which is dated from the latter half of the fifteenth century, is nevertheless called an example of the transition to the Flamboyant style, a contradiction in terms; and the Tour aux Clercs of the same church is attributed in one part of the book to the eleventh and in another to the twelfth century. The illustrations are the best part of the book, which describes St. Ouen, St. Maclou, and the minor churches, as well as the cathedral. Plans are furnished of the cathedral and St. Ouen, both without scale and without the lines of the vaults. The book has no index.

## THE NEW GALLERY.

(First Notice.)

THE great importance of the New Gallery has for many years lain in the fact that Mr. Watts continues to send there all his best works. Each



succeeding exhibition is, however, always a matter of some trepidation to his admirers. At times one has feared signs—it would be miraculous if they were not discernible—of hesitation and uncertainty. But this year Mr. Watts has prodigiously renewed his youth. Of his four pictures, one, the portrait No. 128, is not remarkable. But the other three are altogether worthy of his unique reputation among English artists. We do not profess to fathom the intention of Mr. Watts's allegories, but Mr. Watts is gifted beyond his ambitions and succeeds beyond his desire. With every intention to be improving and didactic, setting out with such aims as an artist can envisage only at the peril of immortal beauty, Mr. Watts comes out at the end a pure and rapturous lover, not of truth or virtue, as he would have us believe, but of beauty.

One or two artists there have been in the whole history of art who have succeeded in giving external shape to such moral abstractions as Greed and Labour, which constitute the subject of one of Mr. Watts's pieces, No. 127. Such have discovered forms so intimately associated with the expression of certain passions or conditions of life that their figures have summed up and literally personified those abstract qualities; but Mr. Watts is not one of these: his observation of human nature has never been sufficiently penetrating to enable him thus to concentrate the expressive characteristics of human beings into a single figure. His Greed and Labour add nothing, so far as we can perceive, to what the words themselves convey to a person of average imagination. That Greed is cramped and contorted, that his hands clutch and his head is bent; that Labour is strong and somewhat stupidly good-natured—these are surely the merest commonplaces included in any visible presentment of the ideas; and to us Mr. Watts's picture conveys little else, as far as the interpretation of the abstract idea is concerned. But we should be the last to grudge Mr. Watts his fondness for allegory. If it is, as it well may be, by pondering on such apparently empty generalizations, by indulging in nebulous philanthropic speculations, that Mr. Watts's imagination is brought to the point of conceiving such magnificent plastic ideas as this of the figure of Labour—such generous and massive forms, such grand and sweeping contours—let us by all means be grateful for any habits of thought which conduce to their existence. These figures impose on the imagination a notion of their weight and mass, a sense of their solidity and resistance, which make the most brilliantly rendered transcripts of actual figures in the same gallery appear thin and shadowy; and this is accomplished by no exaggeration of the modelling, no aggressive relief, but simply by the breadth and unity of the artist's vision, the tenacity of his imaginative grasp of the fundamental masses of structural form. The arm of Labour thrust forward to grasp the bag of workman's tools is a repetition of a favourite motive with Mr. Watts, admirably expressive of the heroic and monumental gravity of the idea. It is inspired by no idle bravura, it is not at all what Haydon understood by "bold foreshortening." In colour, too, this is a magnificent picture—the sky a splendid harmony of puce and blue, with silvery lights, against which the figures are relieved in warm earthy reds and browns; and the whole is painted with a firm and solid handling which is marvellous if the work has been accomplished in recent years.

The *Slumber of the Ages* (123) is not, we think, quite so successful; the great red disc of some portentous planet which shares the background with volcanoes and blue mists is somewhat disturbing. These properties seem intended to have some meaning to us undecipherable; but again there is ample compensation in the magnificent line of the neck, the bent-back head, and the large modelling of the relaxed hands. Of these we need ask no meaning

beyond what they render instantly to the imagination.

Between these hangs a little canvas, "*Trifles light as air*" (124), a sky of delicate blue and gold, in which floats a swarm of naked baby shapes, swaying and drifting in the sunlit air like a cloud of insects. The aimless and wanton gaiety of the movement is beautifully suggested by the mazy rhythm of the design. It is one of the most purely delightful and winning conceits that Mr. Watts has ever invented. The forms are reminiscent of Titian's '*Fecundity*,' but both the sentiment and colour in their daintiness and slightness make one think, strange to say, of Fragonard and Boucher. If we were to venture to criticize at all such a fascinating work, we might object to the too frequent repetition of one particular pose with a strong diagonal line, which after a time catches the eye rather too persistently.

It is difficult to turn from such assured and definite creations as these to the ordinary fare of a modern exhibition, but at the opposite pole to Mr. Watts's there is to be found here a work of quite unusual merit, Sir George Reid's portrait of the *Earl of Stair* (225). We have seen Sir George Reid of late years at the New Gallery as a direct and vigorous painter and a shrewd delineator of character, dryly humorous and a little prosaic; but this work strikes us as altogether of a higher order. It is still perfectly frank, with apparently no ambition beyond that of a terse and vigorous presentment of the original, but the artist's sympathetic understanding of the character has (almost unconsciously, it would seem) compelled him to an unusual dignity, a sense of real distinction and style. It is a genial and broad rendering of character; there is character expressed in every fold of the loosely fitting clothes, the slightly tilted foot, and the easy unconsciousness of the hand loosely hitched into the pocket. But there is none of that irritating exaggeration of trifling and insignificant facts, those results of a curious and impertinent observation, by which many portrait painters seek to convince us of the actuality of their presentment. It is because the facts are here recorded in the order of their real significance for the interpretation of character that the picture is so persuasive and sympathetic. We think it is one of the few portraits of recent times which posterity will be able to look upon as really representative of a past period—a record of a gentleman of our time, and not merely of the fashion of the tailor's shop or the studio.

In what a different order of relative importance the facts of an appearance report themselves to Mr. Sargent's eye may be gathered by comparing with this his portrait of the *Duke of Portland* (259). The order in which his record places them before us is somewhat as follows: First, the collie dog which the duke caresses has one lock of very white hair; secondly, the duke's boots are so polished that they glitter; thirdly, the duke's collar is very large and very stiffly starched; fourthly, the duke was, when he stood for his portrait, sunburnt. After that we might come to the duke himself, but that the same accentuation of the trivial and particular as opposed to the essential will bar our progress to the end; we shall gain nothing of more importance than the most superficial observer would discover on a formal introduction to his lordship—less, indeed, for all the while we have been deafened by the fizz and crackle of Mr. Sargent's brushwork. The portrait of *Mrs. Garrett Anderson* (229) is much happier, but by what violence are the features of a human being compressed into Mr. Sargent's dot-and-dash code of signalling!

In the Hon. John Collier we have an artist who attempts an impartial record of the appearance before him, in this case *Mr. Rudyard Kipling* (36). He does this with such a conscientious striving to avoid any accusation of favouritism, that while we learn nothing about

his sitter, we can also find out nothing about himself. He does not even accent the unimportant facts; he refuses to give values of any kind to any of them. He appears to believe that his duty consists, as he himself once defined it, in the representation of solid objects by means of pigments upon a flat surface. It is needless to add that he performs his duty with devotion and skill. The solid object appears before us, and the work of the artist is yet to begin; surely we might as well have a solid object itself—there are always plenty in a picture gallery.

#### TRIUMPHS OF FRENCH ENGRAVING.

In the Musée at Tours are two panels by Mantegna, portions of a triptych the centre of which is in the Louvre. These three panels, representing '*The Agony in the Garden*,' '*The Crucifixion*,' and '*The Resurrection*,' have been brought together by M. Achille Jacquet in the engravings which he completed last year for the French Government. Had one been asked to select, from among the masters who illustrate most brilliantly and soundly the noticeable transformation which the art of engraving has gone through within the last fifty years, that one whose skill was best calculated to render justice to the "art férocé" of Mantegna, one would have named M. Jacquet. In his most remarkable reproduction of these three subjects he has given us a masterpiece of fidelity to the general aspect and character of Mantegna's work, coupled with equal precision and delicacy in the rendering of his miraculous detail. By a triumph of ingenuity, of which the artist is justly proud, the three plates are printed at the *Chalcographie du Louvre* on one and the same sheet of "Japon." Such work as this demands not only intelligent and devoted skill, but unusual powers of self-suppression. That this rare combination of qualities is possessed by M. Jacquet in a high degree is proved by the great variety of the subjects which he renders with equal felicity. One of his latest achievements, for example, is an admirable engraving of Meissonier's famous picture '*L'Ordonnance*,' now in the gallery of M. Vanderbilt. Here again M. Jacquet has lost nothing of the character of his original. It would seem impossible that delicacy of perception and a miniature finish should be allied with a deeper and stronger sense of colour than M. Jacquet has shown in his rendering of '*L'Ordonnance*.' We understand that this engraver will shortly visit London, in order to retouch the plate of Sir Charles Tennant's '*Lady Crosby*,' on which he is at present engaged.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 20th inst. the following drawings from the collection of the late Mr. C. Langton: T. S. Cooper, Canterbury Meadows, 58*l.* D. Cox, A Moorland, with sheep, 89*l.*; The Church Wall and Lane, Bettws-y-Coed, 84*l.* P. de Wint, Haymaking, 84*l.* C. Fielding, A Passing Shower, Surrey Downs, 304*l.*; Loch Etive, 472*l.*; The Pilot Boat, 78*l.*; A Cumberland Moor, 141*l.*; Ben Lomond, 110*l.* B. Foster, The Bridge over the Stream, 294*l.*; A Girl at a Stile, 54*l.* F. Goodall, Hunt the Slipper, 54*l.* J. F. Lewis, The Halt in the Desert, 157*l.* Sir J. E. Millais, My First Sermon, 110*l.*; My Second Sermon, 94*l.*; The Order of Release, 178*l.*; The Proscribed Royalist, 136*l.*; The Huguenot, 210*l.* S. Prout, Nuremberg, 162*l.*; The Grand Canal, Venice, the Moncenigo Palace, 94*l.*; A Church Porch, Rouen, 73*l.* The Cathedral Porch, Chartres, 304*l.* T. M. Richardson, Como, 136*l.* D. Roberts, The Terrace, Heidelberg, 210*l.*; A Procession at Seville, 178*l.* J. M. W. Turner, Evening Sun, Sion, Rhone Valley, 65*l.*; Carlisle, 210*l.*; Loch Awe, 126*l.*

On the same day were sold the following, from various collections. Drawings: R. Bonheur, A Stag in Fontainebleau Forest, 126l. B. Foster, A River Scene, with haymakers and cattle, 210l. C. Jacque, Retour des Champs, 54l. C. Delort, The Elopement, 60l. Pictures: H. W. B. Davis, A Shepherd and Flock of Sheep, 147l. J. Linnell, Mountain Melody; or, The Piper, 136l. E. M. Wimperis, The Moorland, 136l. C. Lawson, The Voice of the Cuckoo, 147l. J. F. Lewis, On the Banks of the Nile, 183l. E. Nicol, Steady, Johnnie! Steady! 420l.; Past Work, 315l. J. Benlliure, Taking the Veil, 231l. R. Ansdell, Spring, Glen Sligichan, Isle of Skye, 173l. T. S. Cooper, A Sunny Summer Afternoon, bull and four cows, 262l. J. MacWhirter, Over the Border, 105l.

On Monday, the 22nd inst., the following drawings were sold: A. Mauve, A Coast Scene, 50l. T. B. Hardy, The Grand Canal, Venice, 60l.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

As there is no banquet this year, the private view of the Royal Academy Exhibition, previously fixed for the 3rd prox., has been deferred until the following day, when the doors will be opened at 10 o'clock.

MR. HOOK decided not to send to the Academy the picture of a Surrey road in sunlight which we described some time since. He will, however, be represented this year by the other three paintings we have mentioned.

MR. WALLIS'S contributions to the forthcoming exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours consist of two characteristic pictures of sunlit street scenes recently painted in Cairo.

DRS. GRENFELL AND HUNT have just finished their excavations in the north of the Fayûm on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Their researches have chiefly been directed to the discovery of Ptolemaic mummies with papyrus cartonnage, similar to those previously found by Prof. Flinders Petrie and by the excavators themselves last year at Umm el Baragat. This year a larger number of such mummies were discovered, but in fewer cases was the papyrus in good condition. The result of the season's work, however, is a considerable addition to the stock of extant papyri of the earlier Ptolemaic period. The next publication by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt will be the second part of Lord Amherst's Greek papyri, which will be ready in the course of the summer.

THE private view of Mr. Clifford Harrison's pen drawings at Messrs. Henry Graves & Co.'s was announced for Thursday. — At Messrs. Carfax's in Ryder Street there will be an exhibition of drawings by Mr. A. E. John, commencing to-day. — At the Fine-Art Society's in New Bond Street two exhibitions are announced for Monday next: Mr. Talland's sporting pictures from *Punch*, and pastels by Sutton Palmer. — The Holland Fine-Art Gallery in Grafton Street will exhibit a collection of oil and water-colour paintings by modern Dutch artists on the same day. — The exhibition of the works of Spanish painters at the Guildhall will also be open to the public on Monday. — At the Continental Gallery, New Bond Street, Mr. Terrick Williams will, on and after Monday, exhibit his 'Pictures of Harbours and Towns.'

So long as Mr. Charlesworth lived the Neapolitans indulged the hope that his famous collection of Capodimonte porcelain might in some way be acquired by the city for one of the municipal museums. The recent sale of the collection to an English connoisseur by the executors has, naturally, destroyed all chance of its finding a permanent resting-place which would certainly not have been inappropriate. Before, however, the objects left Naples steps were taken, by direction of the Minister of Public

Instruction, to secure photographs of the principal pieces, with a view to their future publication. The precise form in which they will appear has not, we believe, been definitely settled; but as the matter has been placed in the hands of Prof. G. Tesorone, the Director of the Technical School of Ceramic Art, the result will probably be a valuable and instructive record of a delightful collection, or possibly even a comprehensive history of an art which, if not reaching the highest rank, was always dainty and elegant and displayed great technical knowledge.

THE commission to execute a portrait of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick for Trinity College, Cambridge, has been entrusted to Mr. C. Lowes Dickinson, who has already painted several of the portraits in the college hall.

IT was thought that the remarkable portrait of a woman by Franz Hals at Messrs. Forbes & Paterson's gallery would be acquired by the nation. Its purchase has been for a long time under consideration by the Trustees of the National Gallery, who have finally decided against the acquisition.

ON Saturday next a committee meeting of the Hogarth House Preservation Fund will be held at the room of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, at 4 P.M. Intending subscribers to this fund should communicate with Mr. Walter H. Whitear, 4, Ravenscourt Road, Chiswick. It is understood that if sufficient funds are not forthcoming, the house will be destroyed and its site built upon.

THE official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a notification from the Emperor Francis Joseph upon his proposed foundation of a modern art museum in Prague. It is stated that the letter is in the Emperor's own handwriting, and it expresses a hope that the two nationalities in Bohemia will strive side by side together for the elevation of native art. The entire cost will be borne by the Emperor himself, and when the building is complete and furnished it is "to pass into the possession of the kingdom of Bohemia."

THE discoveries of manuscripts and other ancient inscribed documents made by Dr. M. A. Stein, of the Indian Educational Service, in Chinese Turkestan, promise to be of great importance for the history of this part of Central Asia. Both the languages and the alphabets of these are, for the most part, Indian in character, though there are not wanting examples of Chinese and of some non-Aryan language which has not yet been identified. The manuscripts found at Dandān-Uiliq, Sven Hedin's "ancient city of Taklamakan," were chiefly written in the alphabet known as Central Asian Brāhmī, and seem to represent a period extending from about the fifth to the eighth century of our era. Excavations made further to the east of the desert, in the district once watered by the river Niya, which now loses itself in the sand, have brought to light, among other interesting objects, hundreds of wooden tablets inscribed with Kharoshthi characters and often dated in years of the reigning sovereign. Both the language and the alphabet of these tablets are those of the Indo-Scythic princes of the first century A.D., and it seems probable that the ancient civilization of this district was overwhelmed by the sand at that period. Only a general account of Dr. Stein's work has yet been received. His detailed reports will be awaited with great interest.

QUITE recently the death of Madame Henriette Browne, the lady who shared with Rosa Bonheur the highest honours of her profession in France, was recorded. Concerning the beginning of this illustrious painter's career, Mr. Ernest Gambart has kindly sent to an old friend of his own the following extract from those as yet unpublished memoirs of his life to which we have already more than once referred as well advanced towards completion. He says:—

"The Paris Exhibition of 1855 gave me an opportunity of seeing the works of artists whose acquaintance I had not hitherto made.....I had been so busy all that year that it was only in September that I could seriously study the picture gallery. Amongst others I particularly noticed the pictures of Henriette Browne, Jules Breton, and Brion, who there exhibited for the first time. What astonished me greatly was that, in spite of their transcendent merit, these works were not sold, except one of each bought by the Count de Morny. I consulted the catalogue, and found that Henriette Browne lived in the Rue du Bac, and I went to that address to ask for Madame or Mademoiselle Browne. After some inquiries had been made, I gave the name of the hotel where I was staying, and said that the object of my visit was the purchase of pictures I remarked in the Exhibition, and went away. Soon afterwards I received an appointment in the artist's studio. I found there a young lady evidently of the best society, whom I complimented upon the excellence of her work, and, telling her who I was, asked the prices of her Exhibition pictures which I wanted to buy. To my amazement, she quoted the smaller ones at 300 francs each and the larger at 800 francs. These prices were more than modest, and I said that if the lady would paint me some more, I would pay for them a much higher rate, and could count on disposing of them in England, where in my annual exhibitions they would soon be remarked. A gentleman, who likewise seemed to belong to the upper classes, was in the atelier, and noticing this I added: I fear, madam, that you are only an amateur, and from your appearance I should imagine you to be a lady of fashion, in the enjoyment of a certain fortune. I am very sorry for your not being in need of money; as the price you put upon your work amply proves, you only cultivate art for an amusement. If you were poor and had to earn your living by your talent, which for your sake as an artist I could wish were the case, I would predict a brilliant career for you, and am sure you would soon occupy a high place in the artistic world. She replied that, in fact, she was not in need of money, but that all the same she was not indifferent to earning something by her work and would be very glad to continue a connexion so happily begun. She then introduced the gentleman, whom until that moment I had supposed to be a visitor. He was her husband, Mr. de Saux. She explained that she was a direct descendant of the Irish General Browne who had served the Young Pretender in Scotland during the '45, and that she had exhibited under her ancestral name because under the name of her husband, who was private secretary to the Count Walewski, Minister of the Emperor, her pictures would have been bought in consideration of her social position, whilst under the name of Browne, though she lost that advantage, yet, on the other hand, any success she might have would be due merely to her work, which was all her ambition. She begged me to keep her secret, as she did not wish to be known to the public by any other name than Henriette Browne."

Mr. Gambart adds to his correspondent the further information as to the pictures of the artist in question:—

"I bought them all, and for some years nearly all she did. 'The Sister of Mercy,' which was exhibited later in Paris, was bought for a lottery and fell to a firm of stockbrokers, who a little later on failed, whereupon I bought that picture likewise at the sale of their effects, paying 2,000l. for it, a most prodigious rise in its price beyond what the bankrupt gave for his ticket. The Paris people at that time never looked at pictures by Henriette Browne, until at last they were taught to do so by the English; then at last her success transpired, and a work of hers fetched 50,000 francs. I published two small lithographs from two of her small pictures in the 1855 Exhibition."

### MUSIC

#### Musical Gossip.

MR. EDWARD ILES gave a song recital at St. James's Hall last Friday week. His voice (baritone) is of good quality, and he sings with taste and intelligence. We do not think he was always wise in being his own accompanist. He is a skilful player, but in such songs, for instance, as Schumann's 'Schöne Wiege meiner Leiden,' or still more in Schubert's 'Erk König,' a vocalist is too heavily handicapped. The programme included a group of songs by Dr. Charles Wood, accompanied by the composer.



Three of them are still in manuscript. Of 'A Summer Wish' and 'Does the Road Wind Uphill?' settings of poems by Christina Rossetti, the second is the more characteristic. The third, Walt Whitman's 'By the Bivouac's Fitful Flame,' has dramatic strength and weird harmonic colouring. The programme concluded with interesting songs by Lawes, Purcell, Parry, Stanford, and Sullivan, in which Mr. Iles was heard to advantage.

MADAME CLOTILDE KLEEGER was the pianist at the twelfth and, with the exception of the Manns benefit this afternoon, the last Crystal Palace concert of the season. Her rendering of the solo part of Schumann's Concerto in A minor was extremely clever, bright, and highly intelligent. She was afterwards heard in several short solos, winning much and well-deserved favour from the audience. Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony was enthusiastically performed under the direction of Mr. Manns in a manner worthy of the high "Palace" traditions. Mr. Plunket Greene was the vocalist. He was at his best in 'Was duftet doch der Flieder,' from 'Die Meistersinger,' but his greatest success with the public was in the quaint, weird old Scotch song 'The Two Sisters o' Binnorie.' To the persistent demand for an encore he responded by giving one or two short Schumann *Lieder*.

MADAME BEATRICE LANGLEY gave a concert at St. James's Hall last Monday afternoon. She chose for her violin solos Vieuxtemps's Suite, Op. 43; the Paganini-Wilhelmj Introduction, Theme, and Variations in A minor; Hubay's 'Scène de la Czaras, No. 1'; and Wilhelmj's transcription of Wagner's pianoforte piece 'Albumbblatt.' Her technique is good, and she interprets with intelligence and ability, though occasionally with lack of restraint. Madame Liza Lehmann's melodious song-cycle 'The Daisy Chain' had for exponents Miss Evangeline Florence, Madame Marian McKenzie, Mr. Joseph O'Mara, and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, and the composer played the pianoforte accompaniments. The twelve charming pieces were admirably rendered, and encores were given of the two light and pleasing soprano songs and of the humorous baritone song 'Mustard and Cress.' Pianoforte solos were played by Miss Carrie Townshend.

THE Gaelic League of London held an Irish Musical Festival at Queen's Hall last Monday evening. A very lengthy programme contained songs, violin, pianoforte, organ, harp, and Irish bagpipes solos. The artists engaged comprised Miss Harriet Rose-Byrne, Miss Madeleine O'Connor, Miss Lucie Johnstone, Mr. Patrick O'Shea, Mr. Joseph O'Mara, Mr. Plunket Greene, and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, all of whom sang Irish songs, ten of the pieces being rendered in Gaelic. Miss Maud McCarthy, the talented young Irish violinist, played Dr. Villiers Stanford's 'Coaine,' 'Boat Song,' and 'Reel' with remarkable skill and feeling, while pianoforte and organ solos were contributed by Mrs. Alicia Needham and Dr. Charles Wood. A performance on the Irish bagpipes was given by Mr. Thomas Garoghan.

At the Albert Hall last Tuesday evening Mr. William Carter gave a concert upon which he bestowed the high-sounding title of "Grand Imperial Festival." It being St. George's Day, patriotic songs were included in the programme, and Mr. William Carter's new piece, entitled 'For Home and Empire,' well sung by his choir, created a favourable impression. His part-song 'St. George and Merrie England' was suited to the occasion, and the National Anthem was sung by the choir to the accompaniment of the band of the Scots Guards and the organ. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's spirited song 'The Empire Flag' was sung by Mr. Iver McKay; Mr. Watkin Mills gave a humorous rendering of the old Somersetshire ditty 'Erchard of Taunton Deane'; and other vocal pieces were

sung by Miss Grace Oakley, Madame Alice Gomez, Miss Theresa Rassam—who has a good mezzo-soprano voice—Mr. S. J. Bishop, and Mr. Griffith Percy. Violin solos were capably interpreted by Mlle. Henriette Murkens.

For the third time Sir A. C. Mackenzie has written music for a play—'Julius Cæsar' at Her Majesty's, 'Hypatia' at the Haymarket, and now 'Coriolanus' at the Lyceum. In the last named, with the exception of the Prelude and Entr'actes, the music, though of merely passing character, is always appropriate, always well proportioned to the stage pictures. The Prelude, which will, of course, be heard later on in the concert-room, is dignified. The principal theme typifies the stern hero, and the second theme the gentle, loving Virgilia, while other strains tell of grim-visaged war. The music seems to breathe much of the spirit of Shakespeare's hero, in that there are no concessions to public taste, no bids for popular favour. The same may also be said of the Entr'actes, which show excellent workmanship, yet without sign of effort.

THIS evening will be produced at the Savoy Theatre the new opera 'The Emerald Isle,' by Capt. Basil Hood, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and Mr. Edward German, the last named having completed the music. With the exception of the first two numbers, the whole of the opera has been orchestrated and harmonized by Mr. German. A list has been furnished showing for which numbers he is solely responsible.

MR. DAVID BISPHAM is about to return to London for the opera season. He has been giving many recitals in America, and with success. The programmes, some of which have been forwarded, are interesting, and we note with pleasure the attention paid to the songs of Robert Franz and Richard Strauss. A special feature of the winter season at New York has been the establishment of a series of classical recitals at popular prices at Carnegie Hall.

THE following Wagner performances are to be given at the Prinz-Regenten Theater, built after the model of the Bayreuth Theatre:—'Die Meistersinger,' August 21st and 25th, and September 2nd, 10th, 14th, and 26th; 'Tristan,' August 23rd and 27th, and September 4th, 12th, and 20th; 'Tannhäuser,' August 29th and September 6th, 16th, 22nd, and 28th; and 'Lohengrin,' August 31st and September 8th, 18th, and 24th. The conductors will be Herren Fischer, Röhr, Stavenhagen, and Zumppe. In addition to the artists of the Hofoper, "guests" from Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Dresden, Carlsruhe, Berlin, and Vienna will take part in the performances.

THERE is an interesting article in the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of April 19th by Herr Felix Weingartner, the eminent conductor, in reference to the tempo of the Trio of the Scherzo of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The opinion that it should be taken at a slower pace than the principal section, he states, is the prevailing one, although not in the least supported by the composer's indications in the score. Wagner took it slower; but then, as the writer remarks, one may respect that master's view without adopting it. The technical difficulties, he admits, offer a strong inducement to slacken the time, though not a valid reason for so doing. Herr Weingartner hurries up the *stringendo* *il tempo* bars to double the tempo of the Scherzo, and when he comes to the *presto* bars introducing the Trio, he makes half bars equal in tempo to whole *stringendo* bars; but since for the latter he had doubled his original pace, a bar of the Trio is played in the same time as one of the Scherzo. He thus carries out the metronomic indications, dotted minim equal to 116 for the Scherzo, and semibreve—not minim, he says, as in some editions—equal to 116 for the Trio. And he certainly strengthens his view by quoting some remarks written by Beethoven

in the margin of an autograph score preserved in the Berlin Royal Library, of which an interesting facsimile is given in the article. The fact that Beethoven originally wrote the Trio in two-four time was mentioned by the late Sir George Grove in his 'Beethoven and his Nine Symphonies,' but not the composer's marginal note under the *presto* bars, "Wird durchaus im 2/4 Takt geschrieben aus 2 halben Noten eine ganze machen; z. B.  $\frac{2}{4}$ ," after which is written in pencil "prestissimo." Yet what about the letter dictated by Beethoven and addressed to Moscheles (March 18th, 1827), in which the metronome mark for the *presto* is given as *minim*, not semibreve, equal to 116? Of that letter Herr Weingartner makes no mention.

BEETHOVEN'S 'Choral' Symphony was produced for the first time at Zittau on March 20th. That Saxon town was the birthplace of Robert Schumann, who while yet in his teens left it once and for all, otherwise the good townsfolk would probably have made earlier acquaintance with Beethoven's master work.

M. JAN BLOCKX has been appointed director of the Flemish Music School at Antwerp in place of the late Peter Benoit, of whom he was the most distinguished pupil. M. Blockx has written, among other things, a one-act opera 'Jets Vergeten,' works for chorus, solo, and orchestra, and a 'Rubens' Overture.

THE death is announced of the Swedish composer Ivar Christian Hallström. He was born at Stockholm in 1826. In 1861 he became president of the music school founded by Lindblad. He wrote several operas, 'Hertig Magnus' ('Herzog Magnus'), produced at Stockholm in 1861, was received coldly, but his 'Den Bergtagna' ('Der Bergkönig') in 1874 proved successful.

HERR CARL GOLDMARK, according to *Le Ménestrel* of April 21st, has retired to Gmunden (Upper Austria) to complete his new opera, 'Goetz von Berlichingen,' the libretto of which is based on Goethe's drama. The work is to be produced at the Vienna Opera at Christmas. It was at Gmunden, by the way, that Schubert and his friend Vogl "spent six weeks very pleasantly" in 1825.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Joachim Quartet, 8, St. James's Hall.
TUE.	London Musical Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUE.	London Musical Festival, 3, Queen's Hall.
TUE.	Highbury Philharmonic Society, 'Faust' (Gounod), 8, The Athenæum, Highbury New Park.
WED.	Mr. Sterling Mackinlay and Miss Mariel Elliot, Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Salle Erard.
WED.	London Musical Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.
THUR.	London Musical Festival, 3, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	London Musical Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Kubelik Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
SAT.	London Musical Festival, 3, Queen's Hall.

#### DRAMA

##### THE WEEK.

COMEDY.—'Count Tezma,' a Romantic Drama in Three Acts. By A. N. Homer.  
IMPERIAL.—'A Royal Necklace,' a Drama in Four Acts. By Pierre and Claude Berton.  
VAUDEVILLE.—'Sweet and Twenty,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Basil Hood.

DISPUTED claims to the authorship of the new drama with which Mr. Forbes-Robertson has opened the Comedy have been advanced. With these the public is not likely to concern itself overmuch. Not at all the sort of work is it in which we hoped to welcome back to the stage one of the few living exponents of the imaginative drama. Such merit as it possesses does not extend beyond prettiness, and its interest is confined to some scenes of allurements by which a romantic and high-spirited girl undertakes, almost in bravado, the conquest of a sworn foe of her sex, and in the accomplishment of her purpose loses her own heart. For

the rest, the action, which passes in an imaginary district of Germany or recovered Lithuania, satirizes Teutonic views as to the duello. By unwritten statutes, the observance of which is obligatory, an officer of the guard of the hereditary Prince of Dalmania who loses more money at cards or dice than he can pay has to die by his own hand, or to accept a cartel from his companions which involves the necessity of his fighting them all in turn. A youngster who, it must be owned, deserves no better fate, becomes accordingly the victim of a revengeful woman and her lover and agent, who swindles him at cards in the most barefaced manner. From the fate he thus incurs the youth is saved by the interference of a middle-aged brother-in-arms, who pays his debts, and in so doing involves himself in the penalty from which he frees his friend. A happy issue is, of course, provided, and poetic justice is administered in liberal measure. All this is unreal, without being either poetical or fantastic; and Mr. Homer, like the first great bearer of his name, or his unavowed partner in authorship, must be held to have nodded. All that is noteworthy in the piece is found in the love scenes between the hero and the heroine, very prettily interpreted by Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott. The military costumes are unusually brilliant and effective, and the general performance is excellent. Miss Suzanne Sheldon as the vindictive woman, Mr. Frank Mills as a cardsharper captain, and Mr. Ian Robertson as the Prince of Dalmania specially distinguished themselves.

With its marble walls and pillars, its rich draperies, its ironwork, its velarium roof, its new system of lighting, and its rich curtain, the Imperial Theatre may claim to be one of the most tasteful buildings devoted in London to dramatic entertainments. The entertainment with which it has opened is French in origin, romantic and spectacular in treatment, and popular in aim. Although a period of less than a week is to show us two adaptations of the famous story of the misplaced love of the Cardinal de Rohan and the theft of the diamond necklace, the story is, so far as we know, new to the English stage, and not very familiar upon that of France. Materials for drama, however, abound in the story, and the fact that different views may be and have been entertained concerning the part played by Marie Antoinette is far from being a drawback. The aim of MM. Berton, by whom the dramatization of the story has been accomplished, is simplicity itself. They have sought to supply Mrs. Langtry with a part at once sympathetic and picturesque; they have acquitted Marie Antoinette of anything worse than thoughtlessness and indiscretion, and they have provided the adventure with a happy and sympathetic termination. Still further to strengthen the share in the piece assigned the manageress, they have allowed her to double with the part of the Queen that of Mlle. Oliva, on whose curious resemblance to Marie Antoinette the conspirators were able to base their fraud. Yet one more thing have they done—they have succeeded in contrasting the life at Court and that in the streets,

have shown the dissolute expenditure upon frivolities of the Queen and the courtiers, and the labourers dying of starvation on the high-road. In so doing they have produced a play which would scarcely win acceptance at the Odéon or the Gymnase, but might serve at a pinch for the Porte Saint Martin under its present management, and is wholly suited to the Imperial. Two acts out of the four in which the story is closely followed may rank as good. The first is that in which, in the Park of Trianon, the Cardinal is fooled by Mlle. Oliva, kisses her hand (not, as in the story, her foot), and believes himself, when the Queen is compelled to take her departure, within reach, if not at the point, of happiness. In this scene Marie Antoinette has listened to and pardoned the warm protestations of Count Fersen, just returned from America. With some ingenuity, the Count is made to witness, as he believes, the falsehood and venality of his royal mistress and to rank himself with her accusers. A still stronger scene is that in which the Queen, caught in the toils, appeals to the King, who, forgetting for a while his forge and his mechanical occupations, rises into regal dignity, dismisses her accusers, and declares his belief in her innocence and loyalty. In their vindication of the husband at the expense of the lover the dramatists may perhaps be credited with a concession to English ideas of morality. Mrs. Langtry played Marie Antoinette with an agreeable mixture of womanliness and dignity, and rose in the third act into a display of power. Mr. Taber was Fersen; Mrs. Cecil Raleigh was Madame La Motte; Mr. Edmund Maurice, the Cardinal; Mr. Allan, Louis XVI.; Mr. George Hawtrey, "Monsieur"; Mr. Cookson, Cagliostro; Mr. Fuller Mellish, La Motte; Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, Bohmer the jeweller; and Miss Lilian Braithwaite, the Comtesse de Polignac. The performance was creditable to most concerned, and the dresses and the scenery generally were excellent. The piece is scarcely of a high order, but the entertainment is suited to public taste.

The new comedy, with its title from 'Twelfth Night,' produced at the Vaudeville, is a modernization of the story of Esau and Jacob. A fair maiden and not a birth-right is the matter in dispute, and it is the elder brother (a candidate for the priesthood) who betrays the younger. The treatment of the subject is pretty and sympathetic, and the piece, though slight as it can be, gives rise to some agreeable love scenes. Of these the most is made by Miss Ellaline Terriss, a fascinating heroine, and Mr. Seymour Hicks as her sailor lover. The entire action passes in the garden and morning-room of a pretty Cornish rectory.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THE English and American rights of 'La Veine,' by M. Alfred Capus, the latest success at the Variétés, have been secured by Mr. Charles Frohman, whose present intention is to produce it at the Savoy Theatre, New York, whence it will in time be transferred to London.

MISS CISSIE LOFTUS, whose performances have attracted much attention, will appear as a member of Mr. E. H. Sothern's company in September at the Garden Theatre, New York, where she will be first seen as Ophelia.

'THE SECRET ORCHARD' will be presented on May 13th for the first time in London at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in the principal parts.

MR. F. KERR has accepted for production at the Court Theatre an adaptation by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton of his short story 'Cupid in Another Mood.'

'MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE' will, it is anticipated, last out the season at Wyndham's Theatre, and will be succeeded in the autumn by a novelty particulars concerning which are for the present withheld.

'POUR L'AMOUR,' a four-act drama in verse, by M. Auguste Dorchain, produced last week at the Odéon, has a subject kindred with that of Schiller's 'Don Carlos,' and is not a success. In the last act the hero stabs his mistress and commits suicide.

MR. J. T. GREIN has become the possessor of the English and colonial rights of 'Johannisfeuer,' by Herr Sudermann, a piece produced at the Berlin Schauspielhaus on October 5th last, which has been considered the greatest success of the past season of German plays at the Comedy.

MISS KATE BORKE has played during the week at the Brixton Theatre in 'A Fool's Paradise.'

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL will give in May a series of afternoon representations of 'Pelléas et Mélisande.'

Mlle. JANE MAY has been playing during the week at the Kennington Theatre in a round of plays without words. In a piece entitled 'An Actress at Home' she imitates Madame Bernhardt, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, La Belle Otero, and Miss Letty Lind.

'THE JENSEN FAMILY,' translated by Miss Mary Morrison from Edward Hoyer, and produced at the Criterion as one of what are called the *Sunday Special* performances, is a disagreeable and morbid piece of the ultra-realistic order, which might well have been left in what, so far as regards the general playgoer, was its native obscurity.

\* Messrs. Cohen and Howell write to us to point out that each part of their work mentioned by us a fortnight ago is practically independent of the other, and it is hardly fair, they think, to say that one is helped by the other.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. E. G. E.—T. D.—W. & N.—J. W. W.—W. H. J. W.—A. C. H. J.—E. E. C. J.—W. A. B. C.—H. T.—received.  
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